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4-572 (Rev. 7-16-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN REG NO 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-12-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 18363-18366. Senator Clark, (D) Pennsylvania, spoke concerning a publication issued by the [illegible] Internal Security Subcommittee which contained a statement that the American Friends Service Committee is "well known as a transmission belt for the Communist apparatus." It appears that Senator Dodd, (D) Connecticut, and several other Senators denounced this

statement and pointed out that they never saw and never approved it. Mr. Clark placed in the Record an editorial from the Washington Post of August 2nd dealing with this subject. Mr. Clark stated "the editorial makes the point that Senators cannot easily disassociate themselves from the lawful research, primarily by the subcommittee counsel, Jay Sourwine, in this patriotic organization. . . . The general responsibility for the activities of Mr. Sourwine rests primarily with the Committee on the Judiciary, which, I hope, will take appropriate action. However, the secondary responsibility rests with the Committee on Rules and Administration, of which I am a member. This committee provides the money each year to make it possible for this kind of activity to continue."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-12-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 12 1965

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 8-6-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [redacted]

INQUIRY REGARDING AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND:

By letter of 8-3-65 our Washington Field Office advised that [redacted] made available a communication concerning captioned group (~~copy attached~~). [redacted] stated that the information contained in his memorandum was given to him by [redacted] was advised that we would look into this matter and a representative from your (Mr. DeLoach's) office would contact [redacted] office per his request.

[redacted] memorandum reveals that a [redacted], had contacted [redacted] concerning a group of students, consisting of [redacted] white and one colored individuals, who had been living in her home during the past week or so. This group was allegedly sent to [redacted] by the American Friends Service Committee, whose headquarters is believed to be located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In listening to the conversations of this group [redacted] formed the opinion that they may be communistic or communist inspired. She wanted [redacted] to talk to the FBI about this group and give her a report on them. She believes that they were sent down into her area to investigate homes of mental patients who appear to have recovered sufficiently to return to their home

100-[redacted]-410

Enclosure (1)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)

JCF:mm
(5)

ST-117

3 AUG 10 1965

Continued....

CRIME RESEARCH

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American Friends Service Committee. The American Friends Service Committee has not been the subject of an investigation by this Bureau. However, our files do contain considerable information, none of which has any subversive implications. This Committee is a Quaker (religious) organization which is entirely pacifist in nature. The Quakers are opposed to war of any sort. The organization has been very active recently in efforts to bring about the end of the Vietnam War. (100-11392)

Our files reveal no information identifiable with [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to [redacted] advising him of the confidential nature of our files and suggesting that he may wish to refer to the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security for what assistance they may be able to furnish him.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-0)

DATE: 8/3/65

ATTENTION:
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
CARTHA DELOACH

SUBJECT: [redacted]
COMPLAINANT

On 7/31/65, [redacted], made available the attached communication concerning a group of students residing in [redacted], reportedly members of the American Friends Service Committee. [redacted] stated that this information was given to him by [redacted]

[redacted] stated that in a conversation concerning this matter [redacted] decided this was a matter to be handled by the FBI.

[redacted] was informed by WFO that this matter would be investigated and that the [redacted] office would be contacted by a representative of the office of Mr. DELOACH, per his request.

EXP. PROC.

Jones to Deloach 8/16/65

EX.-107

55-100-11392-419

[redacted]

8 AUG 8 1965

ENCLOSURE [redacted] Carter 8/4/65 JCF/mm

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-WFO

GES/rre
(3)

CRIME RESEARCH

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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August 8, 1965

REC-55 100-11342-419

I have been advised of [redacted] contact with our Washington Field Office relating to [redacted] interest in the American Friends Service Committee.

While I would like to be of assistance, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. However, you may wish to contact the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security for any assistance they may be able to furnish you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach Memo dated 8-6-65, captioned "[redacted] Inquiry Regarding American Friends Service Committee."
JCF:cs (8)

MAILED 2
AUG - 9 1965
COMM-FBI

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AUG 6 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 9 3 05 PM '65 FBI TELETYPE UNIT

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August 19, 1965

REC-11 100-11392-491

I have received your letter of August 10, 1965, with the enclosures which were furnished to you by [redacted].

While I appreciate your interest in bringing this data to my attention, it does not reveal any activities which would come within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. In accordance with your request, I am returning the documents to you.

FILED 32
AUG 20 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 20 11 56 AM '65
FBI
NOTIFY-READING ROOM

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo, 8-18-65, captioned, [redacted], Inquiry Regarding American Friends Service Committee.

1 - Mr. Belmont - Sent with cover memo
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Sent with cover memo
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Sent with cover memo

EELC:kjb (8)

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August 10, 1965

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of August 9 concerning the contact my office made with your Field Office Representative, [redacted] regarding a matter brought to my attention by [redacted]. This related to a group of students sent to that area last month by the American Friends Service Committee, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [redacted]

Since your letter does not indicate that an investigation will not be made of this organization, especially of the group of students [redacted] although you do indicate that information concerning this organization cannot be released from your files, I am taking the liberty to send you additional information or material regarding this group's visit to [redacted] which I received from [redacted] today, in the hope that it will be of some assistance to you if an investigation is being made or is to be made of this group. Of course, if no investigation is to be made of this group and its organization I trust that you will return to me all of the enclosures attached hereto.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

EX-HUAC.

35 AUG 13 1965

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7-18-65

Dear [redacted]

I recently read in a Newspaper that the Senate Internal Security Comm. said that the "American Friends Service Committee" was a "leading distributor of Communistic literature in the United States". In view of the fact that the Austin Public Library is distributing some of their literature to public school students I would like for you to send me a copy of the proceedings of this Committee. I am enclosing a newspaper clipping from the Austin Paper describing this activity. I would appreciate it if you would forward this information together with this clipping to the FBI.

Yours Very Truly

Essay Prizes Offered

Library Prepares Outline on Peace

The Austin Public Library is cooperating with local groups in a leisure reading program on the theme, "Toward Permanent Peace."

The Reference Department of the Library has prepared a list of material on the theme and copies are available at the Main Library or any of its branches. Included in the list are books, magazine articles, pamphlets and clipped material.

Although printed rules for entering the peace study program were distributed at schools, extra copies are available at the libraries.

Each school grade will be judged separately and best papers from each grade will receive cash prizes of $10 for first, $7.50 for second and $5 for third. Graduating seniors who were in school May 1, 1965 may also enter.

Deadline is Oct. 1 and every student who submits a report will receive a book on international peace.

Sponsors of the program are the Unitarian Council for Social Responsibility, Austin Chapter of the United Nations Association, American Friends Service Committee and the Friends Meeting of Austin.

Inquiries will be answered at EV 5-2670 and GL 2-6168.

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STUDENTS ADMIRE LIBRARY DISPLAY
Mary Villegas, Willa Shropshire

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Norwich State Hospital, Danielson, Connecticut. (17 participants are working alongside patients in camp setting constructing cabins and undertaking a program of recreation, arts and crafts.) Period covered: June 19 to July 2

In addition to preliminary orientation, full time responsibility as a group for every hour of every day for eight weeks, for sixteen patients, began June 28. In addition to erecting several tents for living quarters for patients and staff, work was done around a waterfront area. Only ten meals a week are served so the group provides for all breakfasts and all meals on Saturday and Sunday (cooking over an open fire) -- quite primitive! A number went to Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts, a reconstructed colonial village, last Sunday. One carload went to the ocean. We had Quaker silent meeting for worship Sunday morning, but have difficulty scheduling our meditation periods since we are the staff of the institution, instead of only auxiliaries. One of the participants was bitten by a snake, but both the participant and the snake survived! Editor's note: We have had no reporting by participants from this project as yet, so this material was excerpted from a general report.

Mentally Retarded

Jewish Foundation, Washington, D. C. (6 participants are working in interdenominational institute assisting in programs of teaching and recreation.)
Period covered: June 19 to July 4

The first part of the week was spent on orientation. We met with staff and each was assigned. In most cases we will act as substitute teachers while staff goes on vacation. The remainder of the week was spent working with children and the teacher we were assigned to. Business meeting went quite smoothly; most of our minor problems concerning our house, and our work, were straightened out. As a group we have had some trouble getting used to the idea of meditation. As the group members become more at ease with one another during meditation, it should become more beneficial on the whole. On Saturday the entire group went to Mount Vernon and also to the Washington Cathedral. The second week we continued our individual assignments. This weekend part of the group went on camping trips and six to a concert at the Water Gate. Afterwards we went to a coffee house. We discussed some of the difficulties we've been having in disciplining the children and the Foundation's consulting psychiatrist discussed disciplinary problems with us. Our greatest achievement is in our growing understanding of the children through daily contact.

Emotionally Disturbed

Five Acres, Altadena, California. (6 participants are undertaking a recreation program, including short camping trips, with emotionally disturbed children.)
Period covered: June 19 to July 2

Work assignments at Five Acres are general and designed to allow utilization of facilities while providing an opportunity for creative planning for the children (and self-defense for the staff!) Assignments consist of supervising and participating in indoor games and activities in the library and gymnasium as well as crafts and woodworking. In addition off-campus activities such as swimming lessons, beach trips, hikes, and field trips are assigned. We have achieved many things this week both as a group and individually. At least of equal significance to us, however, is the achievement to survive a half-day, to break up periodic fights-to-the-death, and start decent relationships with most of the children in spite of it all. We have learned alot about them and more about ourselves, our tolerance and abilities. We have had a problem getting together for the planned daily meditation. It

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Penna.

U. S. Projects Program

Newsletter # 1 July 14, 1965

Dear Project Participants:

This is the first of two college-age project newsletters due to appear this summer. It has not been easy for your editor to excerpt paragraphs from the varied methods of reporting without occasionally making a change that may take a comment out of context, or fail to give the full "flavor" of your project. Our next newsletter deadline is August 9, and thus you may want to forward a couple of paragraphs to share with other participants across the country so that they may know challenges and problems you faced this summer. august 9 - last day of march on Washington

While primarily designed for you, we will have a few extra copies of the newsletter on hand in case you'd like to pass them on to possible recruits for summer '66. Our best wishes to you for the weeks ahead.

Adair Douglass, Assistant Director
U. S. Projects Program

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE UNITS

Mentally Ill

Kentucky State Hospital, Danville, Kentucky. (9 participants are engaged in study of factors affecting readmission by interviewing after-care clinic patients.)
Period covered: June 19 to July 10

During orientation week we heard lectures by staff on topics ranging from interviewing techniques to the culture of Appalachia. Practice interviewing was done. We realize there were varied attitudes toward mental health. The experience of interviewing gave rise to an intense group discussion of problems likely to arise. Ethical problems emerged when members of the group felt that certain questions on the interviewing form invaded too greatly the privacy of the clients. Members of the project traveled to Manchester and interviewed approximately 50 out-patients to discover reasons why active or inactive patients do not come to the clinic. Our method of interviewing involved going out in pairs. Six went out while four of us stayed in Manchester. We have been impressed with the friendliness and openess of people contrary to what we expected. Our contacts with out-patients have been constructive; we feel they have a higher regard for the clinic as a result of our visits. Saturday we went on a picnic in one of the parks near Danville, Perryville Battlefield. We went to the Health Center to observe the work routine. Some participants sat in with the doctors and social workers as they interviewed while others interviewed patients to get reactions to the clinic. We had a lengthy discussion on meditation. There was a lot of feeling against it. We finally concluded to modify it somewhat by permitting some to read or knit during this time. Although the feeling is somewhat better, there is still a need for more discussion and more definite conclusions. Saturday night we went to a revival meeting in Booneville, while on Sunday some of us went to Lynch, Kentucky to see the abandoned mine towns in the area. Monday we went to Levi Jackson State Park where our activities included swimming, horseback riding, and a late afternoon picnic. Everyone is in fine health and on the whole group morale is good.

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has not been resolved as yet [illegible]t we hope to do so next week. [illegible]ur relations with regular staff and children have been all we could hope for. There is a constant necessity for arbitration, peace-making, and restraint (as well as encouragement) and, of course, patience and love. We started a variety of clubs; the best song was "Do Your Ears Hang Low, Do They Wobble To and Fro..!" Surprisingly enough there are brief moments of a one-to-one nature in which a child is suddenly forced to see himself in a more realistic light, that is, in a moment of affection, or perhaps of discipline, a child is suddenly confronted with someone very much interested in helping him live with himself and his friends. Half our group went grunion hunting until 3:00 a.m. with a cottage of boys and one of girls! After spending an afternoon [illegible] we stopped at California State College and sat in on a spelling lesson given to neurologically impaired-emotionally disturbed children; they have an observation room which allows full view behind one-way glass. Enigma: Spirits are good!

Childrens' Farm Home, Corvallis, Oregon. (8 participants are helping in rehabilitation program for boys and girls engaging in farm work, excursions and camping trips.) Period covered: June 19 to July 9

Unit members have been assigned to work in cottages. Other activities include helping with gardening, strawberry-picking, cleaning, and swimming. The first days were spent in orientation part of which dealt with the basic philosophy we use particularly as it relates to patience, truth, and understanding. Comments on daily meditation were that it breaks the monotony of the day; it is easy to let our minds go blank because it is the only "free thinking" time. After each day's work we sit around and talk awhile. The schedule has been too rigorous to permit any other unit activities. Our work hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 pm with time for daily meditation and now, twice a week, for business meetings. . Our main achievement has been getting adjusted to routines in the cottages, to knowing the staff, and developing relationships with the young people in each cottage. Members of the unit commented on problems they see in their cottages; (it is difficult to get boys to do anything they don't want to and the girls also seem easily sidetracked whenever they want to do something)! There has not been a great deal of counseling in the way of formal interviews, rather the kids are allowed to bring up what they want to talk about. There has been a little conflict over the purpose of the farm work, whether it is for treatment or to run the farm efficiently. The work does help to build a sense of responsibility and to prepare the older ones for job situations. Our first long weekend was over the Fourth of July. A local friend took us to the coast for the day, to a rodeo, and to the Timber Carnival. Our morale has stayed quite high; we usually sit around and talk after we get home at night and have coffee and snacks.

Loysville Youth Development Center, Loysville, Pa. (10 participants are working with male juvenile offenders assisting with arts and crafts, recreation, and water safety. Period covered: June 19 to July 8

First days were spent in orientation. After this we chose a group of boys with whom to work as substitute houseparents, teachers, big brothers, life guards, and friends. Much time was spent in talking and working with either a small group or an individual. Informal bull sessions after work are in order. A group picnic and other recreational activities such as visits to areas of interest, hiking, a watermelon feed, and sports activities have been planned. A period of time after breakfast has been set aside for meditation. The group as a whole appears to look forward to meditation; AFSC personnel working this summer, and civil rights workers who lost their lives, have been remembered. The flexibility and scope of the Center's program has allowed work with the boys in many ways such as supervising an overnight campout, directing a crafts program, assisting in a bake sale, leading a treasure hunt, gardening, and assisting in the building of soap box cars. In addition members have gladly participated in softball, basketball, and ping pong. The challenge is present and

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members are finding it to be a rewarding experience. The group appears to have accomplished much in the field of human relations; it continues to aid the Youth Development Center to help the boys, and members of the group are getting to know each other better. We are continuing to discuss and work on ideas we feel will be beneficial to the boys as well as our group. This week our group did not take its usual day off but remained on campus to aid the staff in presentation of a track and swim day. For next week the recreation committee is planning a group trip to Harrisburg. The education committee is continuing to plan for some speakers in addition to renting films on interesting subjects. Morale of the group continues to remain high.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil Rights Aids, Berkeley, California. (13 participants are working at varied activities under supervision of civil rights agencies.) Period covered: June 19 to July 10.

We visited the eleven organizations with which we could choose to work. The first day brought lots of discouragement as we began to see the tremendous amount of organizing, the enormous area to be covered and the general drab bureaucratic detail. Each of us realized that we had to face this summer not only the exciting experience of working in the civil rights field but also the accompanying failures and futility of immediate success. Meditations have been fairly successful considering that many of the members had never participated before. The most colorful organization is Youth for Jobs which is a small group of young adults looking for jobs and trying to form a membership organization with clubs and begin some kind of tutorial or recreational program. Two girls work with CORE, one in charge of the office and helping to organize restaurant sit-ins; the other also helps in the office and is beginning a survey for the War on Poverty. Two boys are working for the Mexican-American Unity Council and beginning a summer of "community organization" visiting Mexican-American families in the area. The League for Decency in Real Estate, with which two girls are working, is currently engaged in studying housing discrimination, results of which will be compiled. Another interesting organization is Welfare Rights, made up primarily of welfare recipients working to ensure rights of welfare recipients as they deal with the County Welfare Department. One girl is working with SNCC which functions in this area as an organization to help the cause of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Another works on a survey of hiring and admittance practices used by hospitals in the Oakland area (a national survey being conducted by NAACP). We have assigned a volunteer to the Oakland Direct Action Committee which is doing token work with the East Oakland gangs. Another participant is working at the West Oakland Christian Parish tutoring elementary school children and, finally, the East Day Conference on Religion and Race has engaged one of our group in a survey of integrated housing.

Citizenship Education Project, Rock Hill, S. C. (13 participants are engaging in voter registration, citizen education workshops, and tutoring.)
Period covered: June 26 to July 2

The group began working on voter registration July 1. Prior to this they were oriented to AFSC philosophy. Tutoring began on July 6 and the need for more orientation and workshops on tutoring was recognized. There was an opportunity to meet most of the Negro ministers in town and these expressed gratitude for the project and indicated they would help in any way possible. Plans were made for an open house at the project location, and a softball game was played against some of the neighborhood boys (with AFSC participants the losers)! The project agreed not to form separate "committees" but instead act as a whole on everything. Meditation has been appreciated because it gives each participant a time to collect his thoughts. The group has

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boundless energy and has been able to get registration books open this month. The relationship between the project and the community has been good. More contacts are being made with the white community. Students from a local college will be used on voter registration; many adults are providing rides to church. As one participant indicated, "life has taken on new meaning".

Caravan Theatre, New England. (15 participants are touring New England presenting plays on social issues followed by audience discussion.) Editor's note:

There has been no report submitted in time for this newsletter. We understand participants are hard at work rehearsing and are planning their first performances July 17 and 18 at Quincy House, Harvard. By the time of the next newsletter we hope to have news about how plays are being received and participants' reactions to the challenges they meet in communities where they perform.

Individual Service Assignments, Southeastern U.S.A. (19 participants invited by local communities are assisting in tutoring youth about to enter desegregated schools.) Editor's note:

No direct reports as yet from this project, but we understand that after an initial period of orientation participants are now assigned to their host communities. Assignees are planning their own "newsletter", we hope they will share excerpts to be included in our second publication. We're very anxious to hear of their experiences!

SENIOR WORK CAMPS

Peter Dana Point, Maine. (20 participants are helping an Indian community build a tribal hall and undertake tutoring and recreation programs.)
Period covered: June 26 to July 8

After orientation unit members set about organizing household duties including the installation of a shower, screens, and curtains. First efforts in the community included tearing down a condemned tribal hall and salvaging reuseable materials. Individual members interested Indian women in a knitting class and children in an art program. There was a survey of homes listing needed repairs, and a volley ball area was planned for and laid out. Initial contact with families was established through the efforts of a camper experienced in first aid. Business meetings and meditations got under way with consensus working well. Meditation has been conducted in a graveyard, overlooking a lake..."great way to start the day"! Various resource people, such as the governor of the reservation, and Father Lemelin, a Roman Catholic priest, have given generously of their time to acquaint participants with the area in which they are to work. During the second week, construction was begun on the tribal hall; our participant from Poland, (having submitted architectural plans for a new hall) had them accepted by the tribal council. The group has taken a trip to Calais, Maine and after crossed the International Bridge into Canada. A community supper was held and general success reported in getting to know the residents better through both working on houses and visiting.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS

Urban Affairs Project, Chicago, Illinois. (12 participants are helping with local programs and development of leadership in the community.)
Period covered: June 19 to July 9

Orientation was followed by trips to local schools and resource speakers and material providing background for our work. The group participated in the organization of materials for and the preparation of a questionnaire to be used in connection with th

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formation of a block club. We have been divided up in twos and threes and assig to various community organizations and projects. It didn't quite work out to be official entrance into the life of the community, for our plans were disrupted b the anti-Willis march on City Hall. Some of the community leaders we were to ha met decided to join the march and, as it turned out, half of the project partici pants joined in also. So, we began our involvement in the life of the city -- b unofficially so to speak, not as AFSC workers. The march left Grant Park around 3 P.M. Most of us caught it on State Street. From there, walking five abreast, took us about an hour to reach City Hall. There may have been a thousand in the protest which was certainly impressive. There were times when the organization march was very poor -- straggling, improper spacing, and very confused singing." The East Garfield Park Community Organization is an overgrown Block Club. It ha around twenty full time members, mostly from the immediate area. Its work has h foci. One focus is on housing. They have successfully brought several landlord to fix up their buildings and are now working on several more in various stages, though no pickets are in progress now. Their means of action have been negotiat ultimatum, action, that is pickets or court action. The other focus is the move They have been very active. I marched with them both Monday and Tuesday. Monda there were seven hundred with eighty arrests. Tuesday, seventy with twenty arre They charter busses and distribute leaflets, etc. Last night I went to their we meeting. They operate in a spirit of consensus. The meetings open with a praye and close with "We Shall Overcome". We are looking forward to Martin Luther Kin visit of July 24 to 26 during which neighborhood rallies will be held.

Internes in Teaching, Detroit, Michigan. (17 participants are assisting local te in a teaching and cultural enrichment program for elementary school children.)
Period covered: June 19 to July 2

The first week we prepared for our teaching experience through orientation. But far the most interesting day was Friday. In the morning we met the children. T had a general acquaintance period, made invitations for a parent-staff tea that held in the afternoon, and perhaps did a little more work. Later discussion rev that everyone was satisfied with their assigned classes, teachers, and assisting mothers. The second project week has brought for all of us a marked settling do and digging in, with both work and community life begun in earnest and we are growing to feel that we "belong" in Royal Oak Township. We began our first full week of teaching and the five days have been in turn exhilirating, challenging, exhausting, and deeply depressing as we began to realize the charm and wonder an crying needs of our children. As work takes on more personal meaning, our proje life develops too. I think learning to be loving with each other when other thi seem more important may well be one of the most important elements of the summer Meditation continues to be for many of us a vital feature of each day. Several to orchestra concerts, the Detroit Library and church have been important and go parts of our extracurricular life. It's been a full week, a wonderful, terrible delightful, exhausting week. We've a lot to learn, a lot to live. I think we'r anxious to work at it.

Compensatory Education, Linnell, California. (12 participants are undertaking a program of education and recreation with children and adults of Spanish-speaking background.)
Period covered: June 26 to July 2

A tentative education program scheduled for morning and evening classes has been up. An initial reading program, involving 5 to 7 children is under way, as is a recreation program involving 15 to 20 children. A branch of the Tulare County Library has been established and opened. It will be on a regular schedule soon. Aside from a raging battle between hayfever sufferers and the pollen which float [illegible] has been excellent. Project particip

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have settled quite comfortably in project life. Morale has been at least equal to that of a bunch of third-graders on the first day of summer vacation! A rent strike divided the camp into two factions, those who supported it, and those who went along with the Housing Authorities. This added to our difficulty in establishing our function and purpose in the camp, particularly because we could not declare our position immediately. However, we have made friends with several community members our own age as well as children and many older adults. Reaction of the community to the project has been one of curiosity, and in cases where curiosity has been overcom the relationships established have been very positive.

Watts Day Care, Los Angeles, California. (10 participants, under agency supervision are acting as counselors in a day-care program for children.)

Period covered: June 26 to July 1

First week at the AFSC Project in the Watts Area consisted mostly of orientation and settling into housing. There was a picnic Sunday night at Will Rogers Park, and orientation sessions on Monday with learning of arts, crafts, games, songs and division of counselors into groups to work with children of different ages. On Thursday and Friday there were visits to homes of families with children in the summer day camps, and preparations undertaken for the July 6th opening day. The group visited the Watts Area by bus and there was a trip to a local church and attendance at a political meeting, during which strategy was discussed around a proposal dealing with poverty areas of Los Angeles. Recreational trips were made to Olvera Street and Dockweiler Beach, with plans also for a weekend trip to Santa Monica, Venice, and Symanon. So far the presence of the project members in the Watts Area caused very little stir. Aside from a few hostile incidents, the members have been met with an apparently strong degree of warmth and friendliness.

****

DON'T FORGET TO SEND US THOSE PARAGRAPHS ON YOUR PROJECT -- ABSOLUTE DEADLINE DATE AUGUST 9 !!!

AD:pb

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-18-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [redacted]
INQUIRY REGARDING AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND:

My memorandum to you of 8-4-65 pointed out that [redacted] furnished the Washington Office a communication concerning the American Friends Service Committee. According to the information from [redacted], had contacted [redacted] concerning a group of students sent to [redacted] by the American Friends Service Committee. [redacted] was concerned that they may be communistic or communist inspired, and she [redacted] to talk to the FBI about the group and give her a report. She believed that the students were sent to her area to investigate homes of patients.

A letter, dated 8-7-65, was sent to [redacted] by the Bureau pointing out the confidential nature of FBI files and suggesting he contact the Committee on Un-American Activities or the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security for information regarding the American Friends Service Committee.

[redacted] has now sent a letter to the Director, dated [redacted] enclosing material from [redacted] regarding the group [redacted] letter refers to the Director's letter of 8-9-65 and points out he is sending additional material from [redacted] in the hope that it will be of assistance to this Bureau if an investigation is being made or is to be made of the group. If no investigation is to be made of the group and its organization, he requests the return of the enclosures.

REC 13 100-11392-

EX 105 AUG 26 19

MATERIAL FURNISHED BY [redacted]

Apparently [redacted] has obtained copies of some of the [redacted] She sets forth the various names of the [redacted]

CRIME RES

Enclosure sent 8-20-65
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
EJC:kjb (7)

Continued...

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return addresses on the mail these individuals received, titles of some books they had with them, [redacted] of the organization. [redacted] None of the information appears be of any value to the Bureau nor is there any indication of subversive activities [redacted] From the newsletter, it appers that this was just one of a number student groups of the Committee who went to various parts of the country for teach and recreational programs, as well as participation in civil rights projects and participation and assistance in Indian communities in building a tribal hall.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

No reference in Bufiles to [redacted], the leader of the grou that visited in [redacted] home. It was pointed out in my previous memo the American Friends Service Committee has not been the subject of an investigation b this Bureau. While our files do contain considerable information concerning the organization, it is not of a subversive nature. The Committee is a pacifist-Quake (religious) organization opposed to war of any sort. It has recently been active in efforts to bring about the end of Viet Nam war.

RECOMMENDATION:

That inasmuch as there is nothing in the material furnished by [redacted] to base an investigation but rather appears to be a legitimate projec of the American Friends Service Committee, the attached letter be sent to [redacted] advising that the material contains no information regarding activities which would come under the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. The enclosures should be returned to him, copies of which will be retained in Bufiles.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Haven, Connecticut
August 25, 1965

CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 20, 1965, that peace and civil rights groups in the Hartford, Connecticut, area, had planned to hold a workshop on September 18, 1965, in Hartford, Connecticut. He said that the groups would be primarily concerned with Viet Nam and civil rights problems. The source advised that the affair had originally been scheduled for August 28, 1965.

The "Hartford Courant", a daily and Sunday morning newspaper published in Hartford, carried an article on August 21, 1965, which stated that a session called "Connecticut Call to Action" was to be held on September 18, 1965, in Hartford, Connecticut, and was to be coordinated by the American Friends Service Committee and the Greater Hartford Community Peace Center of West Hartford. The director of both groups was identified as DAVID TRUSKOFF, who announced that the session would be held at the State Capitol in Hartford, if approval is obtained from the State Public Works Commission.

TRUSKOFF advised that groups expected to send representatives to the affair included:

New Haven - Yale Committee for Peace in Viet Nam;
The West Hartford Citizens Committee for Equal Opportunity;
North End Community Action Project (NECAP);
Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA);
Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy;
Connecticut Council for Human Rights

However, the "Hartford Times", a daily newspaper published evenings at Hartford, carried an article on August 21, 1965, which reflected that Mr. ROBERT F. TUVE, spokesman for the Connecticut Council for Human Rights, had announced that his group was withdrawing from the session on September 18, 1965, as the organization strictly limited its concern to the area of civil rights.

ENCLOSURE

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In the same article, CHARLES TURNER, executive director of NECAP, stated that his group agreed to sponsor the meeting because it feels that there is a relationship between the "oppression" of people in Viet Nam and the Negroes in the United States.

The organization, NECAP, is a militant group of Negroes and whites which has staged demonstrations in Hartford during the past two years in which arrests have been made. Subsequently, NECAP officials have claimed police brutality took place during the arrests, but the claims have been determined to be unfounded.

According to TRUSKOFF, as reported by the "Hartford Courant", the chief purpose of the all-day session is to provide an exchange of information among the groups on what is being done for peace programs. Workshops will be planned to discuss Viet Nam and civil rights also. He stated that the workshop on Viet Nam is intended to discuss the history and future of Viet Nam and is not designed to express an opinion on the war.

The "Hartford Courant" of July 5, 1965, carried an article which dealt with various civil rights groups that championed the Mississippi Delegate Challenge. It stated that DAVID TRUSKOFF, "who was one of the people who made the long march from Selma to Montgomery" was seeking petitioners to back the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's challenge to the Mississippi Congressional delegation at a civil rights rally held last May on the grounds of the State Capitol at Hartford.

advised on August 23, 1965, he did not know at that time whether the sponsoring groups had been granted permission to use the grounds.

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advised on August 25, 1965, that permission had been granted to TRUSKOFF allowing the above-mentioned organizations to use the Capitol grounds on 9/18/65.

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[redacted]

August

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Today, in a newspaper column by Tom Anderson in which he [redacted] to the Reverend Mister Reeb, "civil rights" marcher who was m[redacted] Alabama, he made the statement: "...Mr. Reeb came to Alabama not as a minister but as a paid worker of the Americans Friends Service Committee which has been cited by both J. Edgar Hoover and the House Committee on Un-American Activities as subversive."

To what extent is his statement correct?

Yours truly,

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. T[redacted]
Mr. B[redacted]
Mr. M[redacted]
Mr. D[redacted]
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Cal[redacted]
Mr. Con[redacted]
Mr. Felt[redacted]
Mr. Gale[redacted]
Mr. Rose[redacted]
Mr. Sulli[redacted]
Mr. Tave[redacted]
Mr. Trotte[redacted]
Tele. Roo[redacted]
Miss Holm[redacted]
Miss Gand[redacted]

40 AUG 30 1965

REC-43 [redacted]

3 AUG 30 1965

EX-101

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September 2, 1965

EX-101 REC-4 100-11392 - [illegible]

Dear

Your letter of August 26th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, you may be assured I have not made the statement you indicated about the American Friends Service Committee. It is suggested you may wish to consider communicating with the Chairman, House Committee on Un-American Activities, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515, for any assistance available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Phoenix - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Friends Service Committee has not been the subject of an investigati by this Bureau. However, our files do contain considerable informat none of which has any subversive implications. This Committee is a Quaker (religious) organization which is entirely pacifist in nature. The Quakers are opposed to war of any sort. The organization has b very active recently in efforts to bring about the end of the Vietnam War. (100-11392). Since correspondent mentioned the HCUA, he is t DTP:cvb referred there for its answer to this statement.

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57 SEP 10 1965

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Haven, Connecticut
September 8, 1965

CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 7, 1965, that he was in possession of a copy of the program of the Connecticut Call to Action to be held on September 18, 1965, in Bushnell Park, Hartford, Connecticut, which is adjacent to the grounds of the State Capitol. The program is set forth below:

9:00 - 10:00 am	GENERAL ASSEMBLY Short Orientation Folk Singing
10:00-12:00 noon	MORNING WORKSHOPS (proposed) Vietnam and Civil Rights The History of Vietnam and Possible Solutions The Dominican Republic and/or Puerto Rico The Political Machine: Possibilities of Change The University and Vietnam The Effect of the War on Children Community Organizing
12:00 - 1:00 pm	PROTEST ACTION March past Draft Board, Federal Building to Capitol Presentation to Governor Five Minute Silent Vigil at Salient Points
1:00 - 1:30 pm	LUNCH
1:30 - 4:30 pm	AFTERNOON WORKSHOPS (proposed)

ENCLOSURE

100-11392-

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The United Nations and Vietnam
Civil Disobedience
Vietnam and the American Conscience
The House Un-American Activities Committee
Political Action: The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Vietnam and Organized Labor
Planning for Oct. 15-16 Vietnam Protest Program

4:30 - 5:30 pm EVALUATION
Summary of Workshops
General Meeting

Participating Organizations:
American Friends Service Committee
W. E. B. DuBois Club
New England Committee for Nonviolent Action
Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.
New Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Vietnam
North End Community Action Project

Following is additional information concerning this event which set forth on the reverse side of the above program:

CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION
A series of workshops and a demonstration at Bushnell Park, Hartford, Conn., September 18, 1965, at 9:00 am.

The U. S. Marines are in the streets of Santo Domingo. The Negroes of Springfield, Mass., are marching on the administration of their city. Not even the National Guard could prevent the death and destruction in Los Angeles. And the war grows daily in Vietnam.

What do these events have in common?

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Some people have marched in Washington; some have refused to pay taxes; some have petitioned the government; some have nonviolently opposed the law; others have taken up arms.

What do these actions have in common?

On September 18, in the State Capital, there will be a series of workshops conducted by community workers, religious leaders, university faculty, and civil rights organizers from all over the State of Connecticut. In the workshops people will meet to discuss how the war in Vietnam is related to other international and national issues. And people will plan how to make their separate voices heard together.

Following the workshops there will be a general meeting to present reports from the day's discussions. At about noon a march past the Draft Board and Federal Building will end at the State Capitol Building. There the people of Connecticut will present a plea for peace in Vietnam to Gov. Dempsey.

Will you be there?

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September 9, 1965

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington
D. C.

Gentlemen:

In a recent newspaper editorial I noticed the following information: "...the American Friends Service Committee, which has been cited by both J. Edgar Hoover and the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities as subversive."

For many years I have been very familiar with this Organization and do not believe that they have been cited by either of the two sources indicated in this quotation. I would appreciate knowing if the American Friends Service Committee has been cited in the manner noted above by either of these two sources.

Since I do not know exactly to whom this letter should be directe I hope that you will route it to the proper person who can determine this information and let me know. If I need to seek this information elsewhere, please let me know and I will do so.

Sincerely yours,

da

REC 47 100-113912-

EX 105

SEP 16 1965

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September 15, 1965

REC-42 100-113922-463
EX 105

SEP 15 3 07 PM '65
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear

Your letter of September 9th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, it is not my prerogative to cite organizations and I did not cite the organization you named. Information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am certain you will understand why I have not made any statement such as you indicated.

With respect to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, it is suggested you may wish to communicate with its Chairman, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515, for any assistance available.

MAILED 6
SEP 15 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) has pacifist policies which occasionally parallel the aims of the Communist Party line; however, it has not been investigated by the Bureau, and it is a Quaker organiz One of its current activities is fostering good will between young peop of various nations and for this reason, it is recently subject of citizen inquiries.

DTP:pjf (3).

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SEP 21 1965

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1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cassidy

September 22, 1965

RE: RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
PENETRATION OF QUAKER ORGANIZATIONS
IN CANADA

"THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE is a Quaker international voluntary service organization with programs in some 20 countries. It operates in the belief that there is love of God in every man and that love, expressed through creative action, can overcome hatred, prejudice, and fear. The Committee is staffed and supported by people of many faiths and races.

"Summer institutes on world affairs are sponsored annually by most of its 11 regional offices in the United States. Other programs include refugee rehabilitation, social and technical assistance, summer and year-round voluntary service projects for young people, work with the problems of minorities, and international conferences and seminars. The work is carried on entirely through voluntary contributions."

(100-11392,413)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

100-11392-

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RE: RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
PENETRATION OF QUAKER ORGANIZATIONS
IN CANADA

In 1958, the AFSC participated in an exchange visit with the Soviets. In connection with this exchange, the AFSC sponsored visits to the United States of three individuals and sent three members of the AFSC to the USSR for extended visits.

In 1960, the AFSC entered into an agreement with the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR for reciprocal international seminars, the first of which was held in the USSR in August, 1960.

The majority of the contacts between the Quakers and Soviet-bloc officials which have come to our attention have been in connection with cultural and student exchange matters.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
SEPTEMBER 23, 1965

[redacted]

CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

All sources utilized in this communication have furnis reliable information in the past.

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this memorandum are characterized in the Appendix where available.

On September 18, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI, who were in attendance, observed the various phases of the "Connecti Call to Action", which included a series of workshops and a demo stration in Bushnell Park, Hartford, Connecticut, starting at 9:00 AM and terminating at 4:40 PM. Mr. DAVID TRUSKOFF, Executi Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), who organized the session, served as Master of Ceremonies and inform those in attendance, who numbered about 100, that the object was to develop a "Direction to Peace". At the conclusion of the day activities, TRUSKOFF stated that the day was a success because i gave a momentum for a good peace education program. He felt tha such sessions might be established on a regular basis.

In addition to AFSC, participating organizations inclu W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA); Promoting Enduring Peace (PEP); New England Committee for Non Violent Action (NE CNVA); N Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Vietnam (NH-YCPV), and North E Community Action Project (NECAP), according to leaflets distribu at the above affair.

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100-11392—

ENCLOSURE

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CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

TRUSKOFF introduced Reverend WILLIAM S. COFFIN, Chaplain at Yale University, who is Chairman of the NH-YCPV. He advised his listeners to start thinking and "to be relevant, not pure", according to September 18, 1965, edition of "The Hartford Times, an evening newspaper published daily at Hartford, Connecticut. He stated that the answer too often given by members of the peace movement to things they don't like has been civil disobedience. He proposed that the peace movement couple its protest with concrete programs of service, and said the peace movement could become more relevant by urging such things as expansion of the United Nations powers of mediation and admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Following the talk by COFFIN, the following workshops were set up (with names of moderators):

American Policy in Vietnam - Professor G. WILLIAM BENZ, Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

Racism and American Policy - Reverend ROBERT FORSBERG, Wider City Parish, New Haven, Connecticut.

Local Political Action - Dr. ROBERT COOK, Yale University.

Civil Disobedience - BRADFORD LYTTLE, Chairman, NE CNVA.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party - MORT MILLER, Yale Student.

Children Education for What? - Dr. HARRY KLEIN,M.D., New Haven.

The University and Vietnam - Dr. WILLIAM ROSEN, University of Connecticut.

The Clergy and Vietnam - Reverend FRAZER MITCHELL, First Universalist Church, New Haven.

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Neighborhood Groups - B. CORTEZ TIPTON, Greater Hartford Council of Churches.

India and Pakistan - ROBERT SWANN, Coordinator of NE CNVA.

Planning for October 15-16, 1965, Vietnam Protest Program - Dr. GORDON CHRISTIANSEN, Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut.

At noontime, a large number of the participants marched from Bushnell Park to 721 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut, the location of three Draft Boards in Hartford, and stood quietly in front of that location for five minutes, and then moved to the front of the Federal Building, 450 Main Street, Hartford, for another five minutes "vigil" in memory of persons who have died in Vietnam. The demonstrators had planned to march to the State Capitol to present a plea for peace to Governor DEMPSEY of Connecticut, but this did not take place, as the latter was not available for this confrontation.

During the march, the demonstrators carried placards which read as follows:

"END THE DRAFT NOW"

"END THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW"

"WITHDRAW U. S. TROOPS FROM VIETNAM"

The following three mimeographed sheets which were prepared by the Connecticut Call to Action Committee were distributed during the activities of September 18, 1965:

1. "Everyman's Task", which sets forth many proposed steps that may be taken to "bring about needed changes in national policy and action". (2 pages)

2. "A Petition To The Governor of Connecticut", which sets forth steps which the Governor might take regarding Vietnam.

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3. "Briefing Sheet for Walk and Vigils During September 18 Connecticut Call to Action in Hartford"

Copies of the above described sheets are attached to this Memorandum.

Special Agents observed that approximately 30 individuals picketed the participants in the "Connecticut Call to Action" from about Noon to 4:30 PM. "The Hartford Courant", a morning newspaper published daily and Sunday at Hartford, Connecticut, stated on September 19, 1965, that the picketers were members of the Citizens Anti-Communist Committee of Connecticut and other conservative groups. No violence was observed during the day's activities on the part of the participants of the Connecticut Call to Action or those who picketed them. It was observed that at some of the workshops, certain individuals who had been in the picket line also took part in the general discussions that were held.

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CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATIONS

COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

The Committee for Non-Violent Action, in a leaflet "What is a Man To Do", distributed September 7, 1965, at New Haven, Connecticut, by the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action, RFD #1, Voluntown, Connecticut, is described as a pacifist organization using non-violent actions of civil disobedience to protest war and military preparations by all nations and political bodies.

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CONNECTICUT CALL TO ACTION

APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL, the ROSENBERGS' co-defendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL in the ROSENBERG Case'. . ."

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications", dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted to this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planninf for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the Founding Convention for the new youth organization was held during the period of June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right-wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the

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APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (continued)

unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

[redacted] advised in April, 1965, the Headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953½ McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Founding Convention, two officers were elected:

PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS - President;

CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman

"The People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

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APPENDIX

NEW HAVEN-YALE COMMITTEE FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

A tenth source advised on April 16, 1965, that the New Haven-Yale Committee for Peace in Vietnam distributed a leaflet in April, 1965, announcing that the Committee had been formed on February 25, 1965, by a group of students and faculty at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, and New Haven Townspeople who protested the United States bombings of North Vietnam. According to the leaflet, the Committee protested United States escalation of the war in Vietnam, and called for the negotiation for the immediate withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

NORTH END COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT

[redacted] Hartford, Connecticut, advised on August 18, 1965, that the North End Community Action Project (NECAP) is a militant civil rights group in Hartford, Connecticut, composed of Negroes and whites.

[redacted]

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APPENDIX

PROMOTING ENDURING PEACE, INC. (PEP)

PEP, 489 Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut, was incorporated in the State of Connecticut by JEROME DWIGHT DAVIS, FOWLER HARPER, and THOMAS I. EMERSON, on March 13, 1958.

On July 8, 1958, PEP changed its address to 112 Beach Avenue, Woodmont, Connecticut.

Articles of the Association, as filed July 8, 1958, set forth the following purposes of PEP:

> "To provide an interfaith center to which religious groups interested in the promotion of world peace may meet; to conduct an educational program through religious organizations of different faiths and in cooperation with them for the promotion of world peace by the distribution of literature and information; to provide lectures on topics bearing on world peace; to stress the roles of religion as a necessary and fundamental force for peace among nations; and to retain an ordained clergyman as the Executive Director and Organizer of these activities."

A source advised on May 25, 1965, that JEROME DWIGHT DAVIS, 489 Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut, is Executive Director of PEP and distributes "peace literature" throughout the country.

A second source advised on May 26, 1965, that letterhead stationery of PEP, printed in May, 1965, lists THOMAS I. EMERSON as Treasurer of PEP.

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APPENDIX

PROMOTING ENDURING PEACE, INC. (continued)

The "New York Guild Lawyer" (Volume 20 - Number 3), March through April, 1962, issue, which is self-described as a publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), identifies FOWLER HARPER as a member of the National Executive Board of the NLG.

The NLG is described as follows:

> "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the CP itself. Among these organizations are the National Lawyers Guild. When the CP itself is under fire, these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, Page 91.)

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September 23, 1965.

Dear Sirs:

Can you tell me where I can find information concerning Mr. Hoover's and the F.B.I.'s opinions concerning the American Friends Service Committee? I am interested in information either pro or con or both, if such is available.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely.

424

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EX 110

REC-10 [illegible]-11392-

September 28, 1965

Dear

Your letter of September 23rd has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment as you desire.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find of interest.

MAILED 25
1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
1 - Newark - Enclosure
Our Heritage of Greatness
U.S. News & World Report 12-21-64
NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. American Friend's Service Committee (AFSC) has pacifist policies which occasionally parallel the aims of the Communist Party line; however, it has not been investigated by the Bureau, and it is a Quaker organization, one of its current activities is fostering good will between young people of various nations and for this reason, it is recently subject of citizen inquiries.

KLS:cal
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
 Holmes

OCT 1 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 28 3 36 PM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

OCT 2

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4-572 (Rev. 7-16-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: July 19, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A3564-A3565 Senator Scott, (R.) Pennsylvania, extended his remarks concerning a study published by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) pointing out that this study, written by a French journalist, accused the AFSC of being "well known as a transmission belt for the Communist apparatus."

Mr. Scott stated I issued a statement at that time in which I condemned this reckless charge against one of our Nation's finest humanitarian organizations. He included this statement, an editorial from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of July 16, 1965, and a statement by Mr. Colin W. Bell, executive secretary of the AFSC. The editorial stated "One Marion Miller, a former FBI undercover agent in the Communist Party, is quoted as having testified that 'much of the propaganda literature of the Peace Committee was written within and distributed by this AFSC, well known as a transmission belt for the Communist apparatus.' The editorial advised that Miss Miller, when asked, could not identify the AFSC publications so used. The editorial goes on to state 'Damnable-indeed charges of the sort found in the subcommittee report deserve the most meticulous documentation. None is supplied. The result is the McCarthyite smearing of an honorable organization.' (Per call to Domestic Intelligence Division, Marion Miller is a former FBI informant.)

REC-6 100-[illegible]-425

NOT RECORDED
SEP 5 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for July 20, 1965 was reviewed and pertinent items were [illegible] the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that [illegible] clipped, mounted, and placed

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[redacted]

[illegible]

The United States is [illegible] a brutal war against the people of Vietnam. [illegible] Vietnamese people support the struggle of the National Liberation Front, [illegible] for land reform [illegible] national independence. [illegible] concentration camps, napalm, [illegible] are all being used by the U.S. to crush this struggle. As the war goes on tens of thousands of American soldiers are going to be killed, and hundreds of thousands wounded, maimed and crippled for life in an unjust war that can not be won.

Perhaps you're not draft age yet. But you will be when you are [illegible] and even then you won't be able to vote. When you reach voting age you will discover that there is very little choice between the Democratic and Republican parties. Both support Johnson's policies of opposing struggles for national independence and social change, such as Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. It is very difficult to get ballot status and equal radio and TV time for minority parties; and there is no way to vote on the vital question of war in Vietnam!

If you happen to be a Negro your future is even worse. There are [illegible] jobs that [illegible] to Negroes; there are houses in certain [illegible] that aren't available for Negroes; and there are cops who would [illegible] because your skin is black. Yet Uncle Sam, who has never allowed freedom for Negroes, North or South, wants to send you to Vietnam or some other place– to fight for "freedom."!

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party printed an article in its [illegible] that [illegible] to fight in Vietnam. The article said, in part: "No one has the right to ask us to risk our lives and kill other colored people in Santo Domingo and Vietnam so that the white American can get [illegible] will be looked upon as traitors by all the colored people of the world [illegible] Mississippi Negroes should be fighting in Vietnam for the white man's freedom until all the Negro people are free in Mississippi."

We [illegible] social and economic institutions in this country. The youth of today have the responsibility to [illegible]. This means building a movement to oppose the Johnson Administration and its [illegible] war in Vietnam.

WE ADVOCATE:

1.) [illegible] – LET THOSE WHO WILL DIE IN VIETNAM [illegible] THIS IS A JUST WAR.
2.) A NATIONAL [illegible] VOTE ON THE WAR IN VIETNAM WITH FREEDOM [illegible], TV AND RADIO FOR ALL POINTS OF VIEW
3.) COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U.S. TROOPS FROM VIETNAM. LET THE VIETNAMESE [illegible] THEIR OWN DESTINY.

[redacted]

SEATTLE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE 3015 5th NE LA 3-9701

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WAR IS THE ENEMY NOT PEOPLE

[redacted] protest songs. Do those like The Eve of Destruction or The Universal Soldier hold a real meaning for you?

Today, when emotional calls to war in the name of national honor abound, many of us reject military values because it is morally wrong to kill. We realize, too, that, in General MacArthur's words, "Its very destructiveness on both friend and foe has rendered war useless as a means of settling international disputes." We reject violence and question the traditional attitudes and explanations used to justify war.

If the Common-Soldiers Refused to Fight, Armies
Would Cease to Exist and War Would Be No More

Today a young man must expect to register for the Draft on his 18th birthday and sometime thereafter to serve in the armed forces. A young woman must face separation, hardship and possible loss of loved ones. Once in service the young man comes under military discipline designed to overcome his human reluctance to kill. Efforts may be made to cover this fact but the reality remains: "You will be shown how to plunge a bayonet into the flesh of another human being, how to break his neck with your bare hands. You will be trained to drop bombs on a target that in action may turn out to be a home or school. You may even be ordered to detonate a nuclear weapon which could wipe out square miles of human habitations and hundreds of thousands of lives.

Is This a Reality You Wish to Accept Without Question?

ALTERNATIVES TO ARMED SERVICE

"if my soldiers began to think, not one would remain in the ranks"--Frederic the Gr

From the young comes hope for change. The Seattle P.I., in a syndicate column, reported a sharp increase in the number of youths rejecting the enforced call to arms.

> "18 year olds who fail to register. --The local boards simply have no way of discovering that a boy has turned 18 and hasn't registered, unless someone turns him in.
> "It is risky, however, to pull a fast one on Uncle Sam. Those who try it usually get caught. They are subject to five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. But more often their names are merely put at the head of the list and they are the first to be hustled off to boot camp."
> Jack Anderson, Seattle P. I., Sept. 28, 1965

What Mr. Anderson fails to mention is that for those who do not believe in war, who do not believe either their country or mankind is served by organized or institutionalized violence, there is an alternative to draft resistance--Conscientious Objection to Military Service.

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The Conscientious Objector

Recently the Supreme Court broadened the interpretation of C.O. criteria. Instead of restriction to those whose "belief in a Supreme Being involves duties superior to those arising in any human relation," now included are men with a "sincere and meaningful belief occupying a place in the life of its possessor parallel to that filled by the orthodox belief in God of one who clearly qualifies for exemption." If you believe in non-violence, if you reject doing injury to others as a metho of resolving conflicts, you may qualify.

What Happens to Conscientious Objectors?

In World War II there were 73,000 C.O.'s--6,086 went to prison; 12,000 worked in civilian service projects or served as medical guinea pigs; 25,000 were inducted into the armed forces for non-combatant duty. The remaining 30,000 were classified as not available for service.

Draft resisters reject outright the military and its values. C.O.'s, though also seeing war as a great moral wrong, accept the existence of military institutions but ask for special consideration due to their beliefs. For further information or legal advice on your Draft status contact: [redacted]

American Friends Service Committee
814 NE 40th
Seattle, Wash.
Telephone: ME"2 0502

or

Central Committee for
Conscientious Objectors
2006 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Leaflet prepared and distributed by: Seattle Committee for Peace In Vietnam -- 626½ 36th Ave., Seattle Oct. 15 1965

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[illegible] Task

We walk and vigil today as citizens of Connecticut who are increasingly concerned about our government's role in the war in Vietnam, and about our personal responsibility for that role. We appeal to you who receive these leaflets to consider seriously these grave matters.

The war in Vietnam cannot be considered outside the context of other facets and problems of the United States: poverty; discrimination; unemployment and employment at useless jobs and at those that endanger mankind; inadequate schools, homes, hospitals, parks and other facilities; overcrowded neighborhoods; people, even young people, who face life without hope for the future. All these conditions are tied to a national attitude and policy which engages in wholesale slaughter and torture in Vietnam, which permits without protest the deaths of over 100,000 Vietnamese men, women and children, and to date over 600 American servicemen and civilians.

At the end of this walk, we shall present a Petition to the Governor of Connecticut, in which we, as people of the state of Connecticut, ask him to take certain steps to deal with some of the problems mentioned above. The Petition reads:

"...We urge you to:

1. Stop your efforts to attract more war industries to Connecticut, and instead aid in the conversion of war industries in Connecticut to socially useful work. At present Connecticut has one of the highest percentages of war industry, as compared to total industry, in the country.

2) Publicize what is going on in Vietnam: In a democracy, there can be no secrets. Thus when the President calls together governors, senators, or representatives for a briefing, these officials should promptly call a conference with the people of the state in order to share the information received from the President, and to learn the views of the state's citizens.

3) Help to prevail upon the President to stop the war in Vietnam and to be prepared to work with the United Nations in aiding the peaceful development of the South East Asian region.

4) Intervene on behalf of the young man of draft age in our state, so that they will not be forced to fight in the inhuman and unnecessary war in Vietnam, nor in any other war in which the President decides to involve the country.

We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to help you in these endeavors."

* * * * * * * *

But it is not enough to call upon the Governor to take certain steps, or to leave everything to the experts and the officials. You and we, as individual citizens and human beings, have personal responsibility for the actions of our government and for the well-being of our fellow human beings everywhere. If our apathy or indifference, our lack of information, our lack of concern lead to irresponsible actions or immoral policies on the part of our government, then it is up to us to change ourselves and to initiate changes in those policies and actions of the government. We do not want to be in the position that many Germans were after [illegible] or "I was only obeying orders."

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As we say in our Petition to the Governor of Connecticut, there are steps we can all take at this time to [illegible] organizations to change the destructive direction of this country. [illegible] to end the war in Vietnam, but can be a first step toward this. We believe, moreover, that by working to eradicate the evil[illegible] of prejudice and discrimination, we can bring hope into the lives of young people, the elderly, the poor, the unfairly imprisoned, and physically ill. Such things include cleaning up a playground, tutoring a child, withholding rent for a dilapidated house, and many others.

On the specific question of the war in Vietnam, there are many steps individuals can take to bring about the needed changes in national policy and action. They include:

-- Informing oneself about the facts of American foreign and military policy, and about constructive alternatives, by reading a variety of publications instead of the standard diet of daily newspapers and weekly magazines only.

-- Speaking out in union, church, club, school, political organizations, insisting on genuine discussion of important national and international issues.

-- Contacting one's Congressmen, the President, and newspaper and magazine editors to emphasize the demand for a voice in national decision-making.

-- Insisting that state legislators consult their constituents before passing resolutions approving of American foreign and military policy "reflecting the position of the people of this state" (Connecticut State Legislature House Joint Resolution No. 6 on August 3, 1967).

-- Taking part in demonstrations such as this one, as public witness to one's convictions and as a means of informing other Americans that there is no consensus on the Vietnam war and other military policies.

-- Refusing to work in war industry, refusing to serve in the armed services, refusing to pay that part of one's income tax which goes for war purposes (approximately 60% of the present federal budget).

-- Giving of one's money and material belongings to aid the victims of war, wherever and whoever they may be.

In these ways we can revive the spirit of democracy and renew the spirit of humanity in our nation.

- -

Please fill out and return to: Action Committee of Connecticut Call to Action [illegible]
[illegible] Bankside Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106

_____Send additional material and sources of information on the war in Vietnam.

Send names of organizations working in my community on: ___civil rights; ___anti-poverty; ___peace.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____

* * * * * * * * *

ATTEND THE WORKSHOPS AT BUSHNELL PARK THIS AFTERNOON FROM 1:30 to 4:00. Workshops on: Clergy and Vietnam; Neighborhood Groups; Children - Education - For What?; Indivi[illegible]

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A PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT

Today we meet together to discuss our common problems and to learn from each other how to solve them. The problems are many: poverty, discrimination, unemployment, and employment at useless jobs and at jobs that endanger mankind; we have inadequate schools, homes, hospitals, parks and other facilities, overcrowded neighborhoods, and people, even young people, who face life hopelessly, and the war in Vietnam with all the suffering it entails and the threat it holds for all men.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The answer lies in two parts: Those steps that we ourselves can take individually and in our various organizations to change these conditions, and those steps that we ask elected government officials to take. The former include activities such as cleaning up a playground, tutoring a child, withholding rent for a dilapidated house, and refusing to serve in the armed forces or to pay taxes for war.

Since this gathering is of people from the state of Connecticut in its capital city, it may be appropriate to suggest steps that you, the governor of this state ought to take.

THEREFORE----we urge you to:

1. Stop your efforts to attract more war industry to Connecticut and, instead, aid in the conversion of war industries in this state to socially useful work. At present Connecticut has one of the highest percentages of war industry (as compared with total industry) in the country.

2. Publicize what is going on in Vietnam: In a democracy there can be no secrets. Thus, when the President calls together governors, senators, or representatives for a briefing, these officials should promptly call a conference with the people of their state in order to share the information received from the president and to learn the views of the state's citizens.

3. Help to prevail upon the president to stop the war in Vietnam and to be prepared to work with the United Nations in aiding the peaceful developement of the South East Asian region.

4. Intervene on behalf of the young men of draft age in our state, so that they will not be forced to fight in the inhuman and unnecessary war in Vietnam, nor in any other war in which the President decides to involve the country.

We pledge to do all in our power to help you in these endeavors:

NAME: ADDRESS:

Issued by the Connecticut Call to Action committee.

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BRIEFING SHEET for

WALK AND VIGILS DURING SEPTEMBER 15 OF "CALL OUT CALL TO ACTION IN HARTFORD

1. This walk and the vigils are a earnest expression of our concern and protest with regard to the United States' role in the war in Vietnam. We are requested, therefore, to conduct ourselves in a serious manner, with dignity, and in a spirit of friendliness and openness toward the public, officials, and press.

2. This is a nonviolent demonstration. Please do not jeer, shout, boo, chant, or in any way speak or act in a belligerent manner, or respond with violence to any attack or provocation.

3. The kind of action in which we are engaging is completely legal as long as we do not block traffic or harm anyone. Please walk in single file, about 10 feet apart, on the outside of the sidewalk, slowly, with your sign held high enough so it will not hit anyone. Obey all traffic signals unless otherwise instructed by the police.

4. If someone wishes to talk with you, ask him to walk along with you, or else step out of line, turn your sign down to the sidewalk, and stand out of the way of automobile and pedestrian traffic.

5. Walk marshals with armbands are available to answer questions, keep the line well spaced, give signals, etc. If the line is moving too fast for you, or if you have questions or suggestions, please speak to a marshal.

6. You are free to speak with anyone who wishes to talk with you, if you wish to do so. If you prefer, you may refer the person to a marshal. If a reporter or policeman speaks to you, please be sure to refer him to a marshal, and please indicate that you are expressing your own personal opinion when you state your viewpoint on a given subject.

7. It is possible that there may be counter-demonstrators. Please remember at all times the purpose of our demonstration and concentrate on it. If you want to converse quietly with a counter-demonstrator, you are free to do so, but do not gather in groups or get into a noisy argument. If counter-demonstrators push their way into the walk or vigil line, as has happened, stay quietly in your place and do not insist that they leave.

8. We have plenty of time to talk with each other during the Workshops, at lunch, etc. Let us concentrate during our walk and vigils on communicating with the public -- by the way we carry our signs and distribute leaflets, by showing interest in how others look and talk.

9. The vigils in front of the Federal Building and the Selective Service building are in mourning for those Vietnamese and those American servicemen who have been killed in the war in Vietnam. Let us conduct the vigils in silence and dignity.

10. Thank you for joining the walk and vigils. We hope they will give added meaning to our Workshop discussions.

Action Committee of the Connecticut Call to Action
Paul Salstrom, Chairman

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
September 30, 1965

RE: FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST
MUSIC FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1, 1965.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" newspaper, Seattle, Washington issue of September 27, 1965, page 12, column 6, and the University of Washington "Daily" newspaper, issue of September 29, 1965, column 10, carry advertisements regarding the above-captioned music festival at 8:30 PM, October 1, 1965, at the Seattle Arena located in the Seattle Civic Center. This festival, sponsored by PAT O'DAY and DICK CURTIS, KJR Radio Station disc jockeys, features, "in person," BARRY McGUIRE singing "Eve of Destruction," with R. F. SLOAN, The Grass Roots Singers, Gas Company, and GIL BATEMAN, and advertises this program as a "first-time anywhere in America" program.

An article on the same page of the University of Washington "Daily," captioned "Protest Time: Folk Rock," is quoted as follows:

> "Grab your banners, protesters, and prepare to rally for the cause. Any cause.
>
> "YOU can be among the chosen to witness the first Folk Rock All Cause Protest Music Festival this Friday at the Seattle Center Arena. Heading the program is ex-Christy Minstrel BARRY McGUIRE and his trend setting 'Eve of Destruction.' Also on this unusual show will be JODY MILLER, telling the wrath of a young boy fighting for individualism in the 'Home of the Brave.' Other protesters include P. F. SLOANE, the Grass Root Singers, who have just released their first single, 'Mr. Jones' and two new acts, the Gas Company Singers and GIL BATEMAN.

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100-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

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FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST
MUSIC FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1, 1965.

"You have to make your own signs but tickets can be purchased at the Bon Marche and suburban ticket offices.

On September 29, 1965, [redacted] advised that a teenage program was being sponsored by KJR Radio Station at the Seattle Civic Center, Seattle, Washington, on October 1, 1965. In addition to featuring various popular vocalists, the program will permit teenagers to protest anything they like.

This source stated that the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) at Seattle is contemplating the passing out of leaflets to those in attendance. Reportedly, the leaflets will contain information of how to avoid being drafted for military service.

The AFSC is the social out-reach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

It is noted that the advertisements in the University of Wasington "Daily" newspaper reflect that the tickets sell for $2.50, $3.50, and $4.00.

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, is a present affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

Seattle, Washington
October 4, 1965

RE: FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST
MUSIC FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 10/1/65
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted]

On October 2, 1965, "The Seattle Times" newspaper carried, on page 12 of the "Stadium Extra," a story captioned "Folk-Rock Concert: Some Rock, Few Folk," by JOHN HINTERBERGER, which is quoted, in part, as follows:

> "A less than half-full Arena last night greeted the first folk-rock concert ever staged in this country with a few bursts of enthusiasm, a few cat-calls of protests--and a few little girls screaming for their heroes who weren't there.
>
> "The little girls who form the backbone of most rock-and-roll audiences (the teenie - teenies) could care less about message--eves of destruction, draft cards, police brutality and brotherly love don't cut much ice with a group that is still pretty involved in the hassle of the seventh grade.
>
> "And the other crowd, the DYLAN followers who do care about all of the above, would indeed like to stand up and shout for some fiery words of protest - but alas, they can't hear the words because the teenies are whooping up autograph collection at stage-side and the rock-and-roll drowns out even the teenies.

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FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST MUSIC
FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 10/1/65

"Last night's crowd (about 2,700 in the 6,600 capacity Arena) waved its protest banners (some comic, some not) during some numbers -- mainly CAMPBELL's 'Universal Soldier' and McGUIRE's 'Eve of Destruction' -- and spent the rest of the time yelling for the rock-and-roll to stop so they could wave some more."

During the evening hours of October 1, 1965, [redacted] were observed with a group outside the Seattle Arena by a Special Agent of the FBI, where these two individuals were handing out leaflets protesting Selective Service. The leaflet captioned "War is the Enemy, Not People," which is attached, was purported to be prepared by the Seattle Committee for Peace in Vietnam, purportedly a pacifist organization. It directed inquiries locally for future information or legal advice on draft status to the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), 814 Northeast 40th, Seattle, Washington, or to the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST MUSIC
FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 10/1/65

The WWP and WWP, Seattle Branch, are characterized on appendix pages.

The AFSC is the social outreach arm of the religious group known as the Society of Friends (Quakers).

The files of the Seattle Office contain insufficient information to characterize the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

Other leaflets distributed at this protest affair was one captioned "Did You Vote on War in Vietnam?" by the Seattle Young Socialist Alliance; and one advertising a magazine, "Appeal to Reason," "a sacred cow puncher," 29411-12th Avenue Southwest, Federal Way, Washington, 98003.

Xeroxed copies of the above leaflets are attached as appendix pages.

The YSA and YSA, Seattle Branch, are characterized in the appendix pages.

To learn about OCR and PDF Compression go to our website

FOLK ROCK AND ALL CAUSE PROTEST MUSIC
FESTIVAL, SEATTLE CIVIC CENTER,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 10/1/65

The files of the Seattle Office of the FBI contain no information relative to the magazine "Appeal to Reason."

On October 4, 1965, [redacted] advised that twelve or fifteen persons were observed passing out leaflets outside the Arena at the above affair.

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

On July 18, 1961, two sources advised the Seattle, Washington Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP) was formed in August, 1959. According to these sources, the Seattle Branch, WWP, was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National WWP, which had headquarters in New York City. These sources advised they believed the Seattle Branch, WWP, was active at that time following the aims and purposes of the National WWP.

A third source advised on May 27, 1965, the WWP had no office headquarters in Seattle and that there appeared to be no current organized activity of the WWP in the Seattle area.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("YS"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS."

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

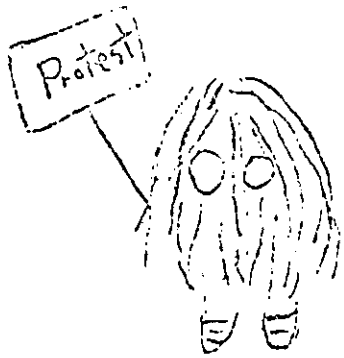
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, SEATTLE BRANCH

In September, 1960, a source advised that in July, 1960, the Seattle Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized and received official recognition as a branch from the National office of the YSA in New York, New York.

On May 24, 1965, a second source advised that the Seattle Branch, YSA, which is affiliated with the National YSA, continues to be active and operates mainly in the vicinity of the University of Washington district. According to the source, the Seattle Branch, YSA, is directed and controlled by the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party. The Seattle Branch, YSA, has its headquarters on the second floor of the headquarters of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party, at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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****
HEY, PROTEST CATS!!
****

Do you really dig this rat race?

Does people's hypocrisy give you a pain in the "gazagga"?

Are you in with the out crowd?

****

THEN

Dig Appeal to Reason, the magazine of the new morality!!

Read why the extremists put us down!

****

Sample copies for the asking, so ask!

****

**********chew along dotted line**********

Appeal to Reason, % Sacred Cow Punchers, 29411
12th Avenue SW, Federal Way, Washington 98003

( ) Okay, man, send me a free copy of your scummy little rag.

Name_____

Address_____

City, State, Zip_____

****

****

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Quakers Seek Funds To Assist All Victims Of Vietnam Fighting

The American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) launched a nation-wide appeal Sunday for funds to aid the victims of war in Vietnam "whether in the North or South."

The committee, in advertisements in a number of the Nation's biggest newspapers, urged an immediate end of the fighting and bombings by both sides with a cease-fire "and the beginning of negotiations carried out with the aim of self-determination."

TROOP WITHDRAWAL

The AFSC urged, specifically, that the United States "revise its policies in southeast Asia so as not to rely on military force" and withdraw all its armed forces.

It called the war "morally indefensible."

"Together with other public and private agencies we will seek to bring relief to the refugees in South Vietnam," the AFSC said. "We also seek ways to bring aid to the victims of war in North Vietnam and in territories held by the National Liberation Front (Vietcong).

U. S. ROLE HIT

As to the American role in the current fighting, the committee said in its published statement:

"Humanitarian activity . . . does not absolve Americans, either as individuals or as citizens, from facing with searching candor the awful fact of the United States' involvement in war, and of what this is doing to the moral fiber of this Nation, and indeed of mankind everywhere."

"There is no possible action by one side which can lend justification to acts of mass violence being carried out by the other, whether the war be labeled one of national liberation or for the defense of freedom. The villagers of Vietnam suffer and die unaware of being liberated by anyone."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 "The Inquirer" Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 10/4/65
Edition: Final City
Author:
Editor: WALTER H. ANNENBERG
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

COPIES DESTROYED
5 AUG 2 3 1973
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DeLoach
Casper
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Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

11:13 PM CDST URGENT 10-11-65 JLV
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO 120259

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY).

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED OCTOBER 8 LAST.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED OCTOBER 11 INSTANT A WORKSHOP ON "THE DRAFT, CONSIENCE AND THE PEACE MOVEMENT" WAS HELD ON OCTOBER 9 LAST AT WARREN AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CHICAGO. APPROXIMATELY 20 PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN DISCUSSION WHICH APPEARED TO BE SPONSORED BY CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE.

WORKSHOP CONSISTED OF SEVERAL DISCUSSIONS.

DISCUSSIONS INCLUDED OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENT OF CURRENT DRAFT LAW AND PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIFICATION AND APPEAL OF CLASSIFICATION.

NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 14 1965

DISCUSSIONS ALSO INCLUDED LEGAL QUESTIONS OF WHO IS

12 OCT 14 1965

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Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

PAGE 2, FROM CHICAGO 120259

ELIGISLE FOR DRAFT, LEGAL STATUS OF COUNSELORS AND COURT PRECEDENTS AS TO POSITIONS OF POLITICAL OBJECTION AND NON-COOPERATION IN DRAFT.

WORKSHOP CONSISTED TOTALLY OF DISCUSSIONS WITHOUT FORMULATING ANY DEFINITE PROGRAM TO BE FOLLOWED.

NO APPARENT VIOLATION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT PRESENT. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:30 AM (10-12-65) LRC

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 12, 1965

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AREA,
SEPTEMBER 13, 1965 AND OCTOBER 2, 1965

[redacted] a Community Peace Calendar issued by the Philadelphia Peace Center, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., for September 1965 which stated that on Monday, September 13, 1965, noon to 6 p.m., there will be a demonstration to end the war in Vietnam centered around the involvement of the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, in war effort. Contingents of the demonstration will leave the Ardmore, Chester and Ridley Park plants of Vertol in the morning and converge at noon at the Morton plant, 100 Woodland Avenue, Morton, Pa. This demonstration is sponsored by Students for Nonviolence in care of the Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephone LO 4-6063.

On September 9, 1965, [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa., advised that in connection with planned picketing at the Vertol plants, Philadelphis suburbs, September 13, 1965, he has received information that the John Birch Society and the Young Americans for Freedom, and possibly the VFW, will counter-picket these demonstrations.

ENCLOSURE

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

On September 10, 1965, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., advised [redacted] had been notified by [redacted] in behalf of an organization called Students for Nonviolence, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., that a peaceful demonstration would take place on September 13, 1965, at the main plant of the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa. He said it was also his understanding there would be a counter-demonstration by the VFW, John Birch Society, and the YAF.

[redacted] advised on September 13, 1965, that two carloads of pickets on the morning of September 13, 1965, arrived at the Ardmore, Pa., plant of Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation. Four people got out and picketed briefly. He said apparently the same two carloads picketed briefly at the Chester, Pa., plant at Vertol and at the Ridley Park, Pa., plant, arriving at the main plant at Morton, Pa., at 11 a.m., where picketing continued until approximately 5:10 p.m. Pickets at the Morton plant varied from seven to 12 pickets protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam and involvement of Vertol manufacturing helicopters. Ten counter-pickets supporting U.S. action in Vietnam were across the street from approximately noon to 5:10 p.m. No arrests were reported.

[redacted] identified [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa., [redacted], all from the Friends Peace Committee, as taking part in the demonstration on September 13, 1965, at the Vertol plant. [redacted] appeared to be the leader of the pickets.

[redacted] also furnished on October 4, 1965, photographs of the pickets at Vertol on September 13, 1965. A Special Agent of the FBI identified [redacted] of the Friends Peace Committee as being among the demonstrators protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam. The protestors carried signs stating "Stop World War III... Now;" "We Protest Armed Helicopter Production;" "People of Vietnam Need Peace;" "Already Too Many May Have Died;" "Walk With Us to Protest the War in Vietnam." The counter-pickets carried signs reading: "Is This Treason?"; "Evil of the Century - Communism"; "End the War in Vietnam, Defeat the Communists;" "Fight to End"; "Commie Peace - Creeps Go Home;" "Communism Never, Americanism Forever."

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DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

[redacted] furnished the following leaflets which were passed out at the demonstration:

1. A four-page leaflet captioned "Please Send Bread Not Bombs" issued by Students for Nonviolence, care of Friends Peace Committee, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy of this leaflet is attached.

2. A leaflet issued by the Philadelphia Organizing Committee, Committee for Non-Violent Action dated September 28, 1965. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

3. Vertol and Vietnam issued by Committee for Non-Violent Action, 3711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A copy of this leaflet is attached. It is noted that the address 3711 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and telephone BA 2-2279 is listed to GEORGE R. LAKEY.

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[redacted]

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING U.S.
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM AT
VERTOL DIVISION, BOEING CORPORATION, ETC.

On October 1, 1965, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., advised that the Students for Nonviolence, 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., planned to demonstrate at Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., on October 2, 1965, between three and five p.m. protesting Vertol's participation in the war effort.

On October 2, 1965, [redacted] advised that ten pickets participated in a demonstration at the Vertol Division, Boeing Corporation, Morton, Pa., from 3:10 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 2, 1965. All carried signs protesting U.S. action in Vietnam. One counter-picket walked across the street from the demonstrators. There were no arrests or incidents.

[redacted]

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(2)

[redacted]

ADDENDUM

[redacted]

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and then the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'...

("Guide to Subversive Control Organizations and Publications," dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 6, 1965, lists the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell as being located at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

[redacted]

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(1)

[redacted]

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965, this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

[redacted]

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(1)

[redacted]

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

[redacted]

//

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(1)

[redacted]

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

A source advised on October 22, 1958 that earlier in October, 1958, a Philadelphia Committee of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), was formed with SUSAN FREEMAN chosen to serve as Secretary and the only officer of the Philadelphia group.

A second source reported on October 13, 1961 and May 4, 1962, that the SCEF does not have an organized chapter in Philadelphia, Pa., and it does not maintain an office. It does not maintain a bank account. This source identified LOUISE GILBERT as the Secretary of the Philadelphia Friends of the SCEF. She is assisted by SUSAN FREEMAN. There has been no activity in Philadelphia, Pa., on the part of the Philadelphia Friends, SCEF, since the spring of 1961. The residence of LOUISE GILBERT, 244 South 21st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is used for correspondence purposes by Philadelphia Friends, SCEF.

[redacted]

12

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The Boeing Corporation, Vertol Division, in Morton, Pa. has announced a 100% increase in production of the CH-47A Chinook helicopter, for deployment in Vietnam. The helicopter is armed with machineguns and carries a full load of forty combat troops.

As residents of Delaware Valley, we are involved. We protest against these military helicopters- this evil war.

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SOME ALTERNATIVES:

FOR AMERICA

We propose that the following actions be taken in Vietnam with an unqualified understanding and committment of the United States to withdraw all U.S. military power from that war-torn land.

1. Recognition of the Front for National Liberation as a legitimate indigenous political party; not simply the arm of a foreign power.
2. Immediate plans to provide for the evacuation of all Vietnamese citizens who feel their lives are in danger and who wish to leave the country.
3. Immediate cessation of the bombing of North and South Vietnam.
4. To provide relief from American military intervention in Vietnam, the U.S. should withdraw its troops. We realize that this withdrawal may not bring total peace to the citizens of Vietnam, and that it may result in a communist state, but we are sure that the U.S. would then no longer be involved in a war in which it has no legal or moral right.

This proposal seems to represent to us a correct and effective policy to further the well-being of the Vietnamese- a policy that recognizes that force and arms can never bring peace or freedom, and that we can no longer attempt to dictate the paths and futures of other nations.

FOR VERTOL

The Vertol Division, by supplying helicopters for the U.S. military effort in Vietnam, shares directly in the burden of guilt all America shares. We feel that, if workers and managers of this company truly desire to serve the interests of truth, morality, peace, freedom, and commonsense in foreign affairs:

1. The Boeing Corporation should refuse to sell helicopters to the United States for military use in Vietnam.
2. If Vertol continues to sell these helicopters, we urge workers to seek employment elsewhere. To work in this plant is to help kill innocent men, women, and children. Vertol helicopters are used to support a government headed by a General Nguyen Cao Ky, whose admitted hero in life is Hitler.
3. We urge management and workers to write letters and telegrams, picket, speak, and work in every area to get the U.S. troops out of Vietnam, also.

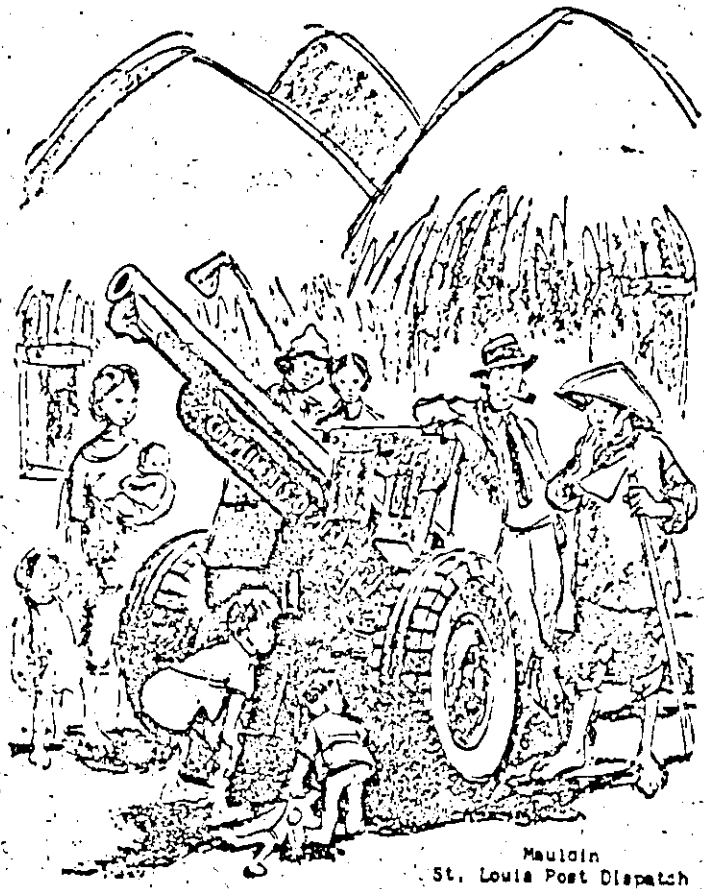
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SOME FACTS:

1. France exploited Vietnam, as a colony, for more than 50 years.
2. During World War II, Japan took control of Vietnam from France.
3. The Vietnamese fought a guerilla war for independence from Japan.
4. After Japan surrendered to the United States, Vietnam was free for a short while.
5. The French fought a bitter 9 year war to reconquer Vietnam.
6. In 1954 the Vietnamese finally defeated the French Army of nearly half a million men.
7. In the same year, a conference of 14 nations was held in Geneva to settle problems in S.E. Asia. The United States was represented, but refused to sign the agreement. The United States promised NOT TO DISRUPT the agreement.
8. The Geneva Agreement
   1) Decided to TEMPORARILY divide this country into northern and southern sections at the 17th parallel to expedite resettlement of populations and evacuation of the French Army.
   2) Called for elections in 1956 in both southern and northern Vietnam to elect officials for a UNITED Vietnam.
   3) Forbade foreign bases and additional military armament in all Vietnam (northern an southern).
9. However, the United States
   1) In 1956 opposed the holding of elections as agreed to.
   2) Established heavily armed bases in Southern Vietnam.
11. After elections were not allowed by S. Vietnam and the U.S., nationalist Vietnamese went underground and resumed guerilla warfare. In 1960 they organized the Front for National Liberation, which is the only party in Southern Vietnam with wide spread support among the people, especially among the peasantry.
12. The Front for National Liberation (often called the Viet Cong) is a nationalist political coalition. It governs more than half of Southern Vietnam, and is fighting the U.S.-backed Republic of Vietnam, whose leaders are a group of Generals who took over from another group of Generals etc., etc. Sometimes the generals appoint civilians to collaborate. The Republic depends on the United States for military and economic existence. The Republic has little support among the paople.
13. The Front for National Liberation will have to be included in any peace negotiations.
14. Our war in Vietnam is making people hate us... and making Communist influence stronger... and making Vietnam dependent on China... and bringing danger of World War III.

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"It's Beautiful, but We Were Sort of Hoping for a Plow"



Mauldin
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Prepared by Students For Nonviolence, a Delaware Vally student group exploring effective peaceful means of ending the war in Vietnam. For further information please contact:

Students For Nonviolence
c/o Friends Peace Committee
1520 Race St. Phila. Pa. 19102

(9/9/65)

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VERTOL AND VIETNAM



At Vertol, helicopters are made for use in the war in Vietnam.

For 25 years, the people of Vietnam have suffered through three wars. That land has become, by testimony of both sides, a testing ground in the Cold War. The people have been forced to endure the brutalities of torture and terror, the horrors of bombing, the destruction of homes and villages, assassinations, and the humiliation of being pawns in a great power struggle.

Once more war shows itself to be a bankrupt policy. It betrays all who rely upon it. It draws the participants ever deeper into a quicksand where they commit unspeakable atrocities and dishonor their professed ideals. Behind it all lurks the risk of a much more destructive war involving hundreds of millions of people.

As an alternative to present policies, we advocate that:

* there be an immediate cease fire, and a commitment to unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops
* a conference of all interested powers be called to insure a Vietnam freed of all foreign military intervention, with the people of Vietnam deciding their own destiny
* the U.S. offer massive aid to all war victims, North and South

*all Vietnamese, including the National Liberation Front, committed to resist social injustice and tyranny, should repudiate war as their way of struggle and turn the present battle into a struggle against war itself, by embracing nonviolent resistance.

To management and workers at Vertol, we make this appeal:

* use Vertol facilities for nonmilitary production
* if military production continues, we urge workers to seek jobs elsewhere, which contribute to peace and progress
* if workers have difficulty finding other jobs, we stand ready to help in any way we can.

CNVA was organized in 1957 to oppose nuclear weapons tests. We sailed the ketch Golden Rule into the Pacific protesting U.S. tests. We walked to Moscow protesting Soviet tests. We have carried on direct action against war and war preparations. We are partisans of no military or political blocs and are committed to work for peace and justice by nonviolent means. Will you join us?

COMMITTEE FOR NONVIOLENT ACTION / PHILADELPHIA
3711 Spring Garden Street BA 2-2279

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[redacted]

public witness demonstration, [illegible] this [illegible] (half-hour), [illegible] form of nonviolent action. Unlike [illegible] which is [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] by [illegible] and discipline, nonviolence rests on self-[illegible], [illegible] adherence to truth, and is enhanced by [illegible]. [illegible] an effective demonstration, and [illegible] public witness, all participants are asked to [illegible] the following principles of conduct and discipline.

(1) All are welcome who are in general agreement with the policy of the group. Please read the leaflet <u>carefully</u>.

(2) Please refer all [illegible], [illegible], etc. to the demonstration coordinator. If [illegible] by the press, be sure to [illegible] that you speak only for yourself [illegible] group policy can be made only by the coordinator or someone he designates.

(3) In no case will we respond to provocation with physical violence or [illegible]. In all situations we should try to [illegible] the best in others, rather than seek to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible].

(4) Persons under the influence of narcotics, hallucinogens or alcohol are not welcome at this demonstration.

[illegible]

[illegible] September 1965

[illegible]
are not to [illegible]

[redacted]

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November 1, 1965

REC- 68 100 11252-4?

NOV 1 4 46 PM '65
READING ROOM

Dear

Your letter of October 26th, with enclosures, has been received, and your continued interest in bringing your observations to our attention is appreciated.

Enclosed is a publication which you may not have had the opportunity to read.

MAILED 3
NOV 1 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
"The Faith of Free Men"

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with [redacted] and she frequently brings to our attention information she believes to be of a security interest. She currently encloses material relating to a meeting held in Dayton by the American Friends Service Committee, which is well known to the Bureau with regard to its pacifist leanings.

DCL:rsp (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Oct. 26, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a patriotic American, I attended the open meeting at the Library. I thought I was in a damned country. The meeting opened with a "few moments" of meditation - away back in a corner stood (unfurled) the American Flag.

The write-up evidently failed to tell what this man said about the C.I.A.

The literature table was incomplete - The Daily Worker was missing.

The slip of paper was handed out. In the audience were beatniks, girls with their hair tied with red ribbon.

Next month there is to be a big meeting of the "American Friends."

He did say the U.N. should have room more power.

Then I left the meeting place

ITC, 11-1-65 ltr

NMS
HSK 11-1-65
- OCL: hap

like I was crawling with some-
thing.

Sincerely,

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Dayton Daily Paper 10/24/65

Quaker Raps U.S. Vietnam Fighting

UN Should Mediate, Cary Says, But Only With Red China Involved

American military action in Vietnam is self-defeating in that it is causing a disaffection of the rural peasant from the struggle and a negative attitude on the part of the survivors, according to Stephen G. Cary, associate executive secretary of the American Friend's Service committee.

Cary, a pacifist, spoke at the United Theological seminary yesterday afternoon and at the Dayton public library last night.



Cary

The Quaker official also asserts that the real issue in Vietnam is not Vietnamese freedom but Chinese power.

"My experience urgently confirms that a formula must be found in negotiation rather than in escalation," Cary says. He would stop all bombing and send home all foreign troops including those of the United States and North Vietnam.

However, he adds that this should be done in an orderly manner only when they can be replaced by the orderly presence of an international force to prevent reprisal and to stabilize the situation.

FOR THIS Cary would use the United Nations but insists that the UN play the role of an effective mediator only if Communist China were included in the organization. This means that a revamping of U.S. attitudes toward Communist China is necessary.

Cary believes that after a military settlement the Vietnamese people would emerge from liberation with despair and resentment and would be "easy prey for the first tyrant to appear the day after our forces departed in triumph."

In the event of a negotiated settlement soon, he points to "historic Vietnamese antipathy" toward the Chinese and constructive Vietnamese national elements to provide solid resistance to any Chinese encroachment southward.

(Miami Beach Sun Sept 1, 1965 Beyond Vietnam Symposium)

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX — October 27, 1965

ENCLOSURE

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THE CIVIL WAR IN VIETNAM

by Robert S. Browne*

THE RECENT EVENTS in the Bay of Tonkin have brought the world once again to the brink of disaster. It was easily predictable that the ever-increasing military intervention of the United States in the unhappy Vietnamese civil war would inevitably lead to open conflict between United States forces and those of North Vietnam.

Amidst the whirl of charges and countercharges as to which side provoked the crisis, the overriding goal must be immediate negotiations to de-fuse the explosive situation.

Perhaps never before has the United States been in a more untenable political, moral, and military dilemma than the one which now confronts us in the steaming jungles and the rice paddies of South Vietnam.

There—despite official denials of our combat involvement, despite short-lived bursts of exuberance over minor skirmishes, despite loud assertions that we are supporting responsible government and freedom against Communist subversion—the great and powerful United States is rapidly losing respect and influence, men and money, dignity and maneuverability.

Despite American casualities in the hundreds and expenditures in hundreds of millions, the United States military and political position in South Vietnam is becoming increasingly desperate, and our frustrated military leaders are calling for "escalation" of the war, which means, essentially, using nuclear weapons and getting on with World War III.

Such hysteria is eloquent confirmation of the Administration's most poorly kept secret: that sixteen thousand crack United States military advisers and two hundred and fifty thousand South Vietnam military forces, supported by extensive United States arms and chemical warfare techniques, can achieve no more than a stalemate, and possibly not even that, against some twenty-five thousand ragged guerrilla fighters. Obviously, these guerrillas must be receiving tremendous aid and support from South Vietnam's civilian population. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of South Vietnamese are not only refusing to support their government; they are actively opposing it. Unfortunately, they are permitted no other channel for registering opposition to their government than that of giving support to the guerrillas. Thus the Vietnam war is essentially a civil war. As Senator Wayne Morse of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee says,

> There are no Chinese in South Vietnam. There are no Russian soldiers in South Vietnam. The only foreign soldiers in South Vietnam are United States soldiers. (March 25, 1964.)

It was in 1954 that the United States interest in South Vietnam, as well as in neighboring Laos and Cambodia, began in earnest. After almost eight years of frustrating hide-and-seek warfare with Vietnamese guerrilla forces, the exhausted French gave up the struggle to retain their colonies in Indochina and joined with eight interested nations to negotiate a cease-fire agreement at Geneva. The temporary partitioning of Vietnam into Communist and "democratic" portions, pending nationwide elections, was the most significant provision of the conference agreements.

Fearful of the alleged "vacuum" created by the French defeat and withdrawal, the United States Government handpicked a leader for the newly independent "democratic" South Vietnam and promptly committed the resources and prestige of the United States to building a "free and independent" South Vietnam to serve as a bulwark against the spread of Communism and as a model example of what a new society could achieve by aligning itself with the United States.

Unfortunately, the virtual impossibility of implementing such a program in that locality and at that juncture of history was not realized by our statesmen, due in large measure to our abysmal ignorance of that part of the world (e.g., when the author was preparing for his assignment to Indochina in 1955, it was impossible to find Americans in Washington who had extensive firsthand experience in that area). This unrealistic policy was further hindered by clumsy execution. Our choice of Mr. Diem as the leader for South Vietnam proved to be disastrous as he and his corrupt and dictatorial family quickly came to symbolize precisely the sort of tyranny against which our efforts were meant to be directed.

Widespread disaffection developed which had its origins in a variety of factors. Popular discontent with the cruel and oppressive tactics of the Diem government was reinforced by religious and sectional grievances. The excessive economic dependence of the new government on massive injections of United States aid, and the resultant attachment of South Vietnam so completely to the United States global political strategy, offended the sensitive nationalism of the Vietnamese people. Diem's negative responses to repeated overtures from the North for establishment of trade and other relations, and his refusal to hold elections for unification in 1956 as outlined in the cease-fire agreements, further aggravated the dissatisfaction with the government and, by extension, with the United States, whose hand was widely believed to be directing government policy. Not surprisingly, Communist North Vietnam, once she had succeeded in bringing a measure of order to her own shattered economy, proceeded to add to the agitation and disorder which was engulfing the government of the South.

The Diem government responded to criticism and opposition by adopting a policy of crushing those whose views did not coincide with its own, or labeling them as Communists—a policy which has been substantially followed by its successors. The rationale offered by the State Department for its continuing support of the autocratic and unpopular Diem regime and its successors was that they, like ourselves, are intensely dedicated to fighting the Communists—an observation which totally ignores the obvious fact that, if their people reject them, their fierce dedication is of little avail.

By 1960 sizeable portions of South Vietnam were under the control of anti-government forces. In 1961 the decision was made to introduce a major American military presence in Vietnam. By 1962 there were estimated to be upwards of sixteen thousand American forces stationed there, equipped with enormous supplies of United States military gadgetry for themselves as well as for the swollen Vietnamese army.

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ENCLOSURE -

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Enthusiastic United States support [illegible]s provided for a variety of inhuman pacification [illegible]es of dubious effectiveness. Entire rural communities were arbitrarily resettled in prison-like camps to prevent their providing succor to the rebellious forces. New chemical-warfare tactics, introduced to defoliate wooded areas, had the side effect of destroying crops, a fact which did not deter us from using them. Brutal tortures and the burning of entire villages were undertaken as a means of extracting information about Viet Cong and other rebels from sympathetic peasants. Practices whose cruelty revolts civilized men and which must certainly be considered "crimes against humanity" if that term has any meaning whatsoever became standard procedure.

Not surprisingly, the more destructive and grotesque the combat tactics, the greater became the resentment of the local peasantry which had to bear the wrath of both antagonists (more than eighty per cent of Vietnam's population is rural). The area of the country under rebel control continued to increase, and the number of guerrilla recruits to the rebels' cause grew to the currently estimated twenty-five thousand, with sympathizers, perhaps running into the millions, providing food and shelter. Defections from the South Vietnamese army itself have become increasingly a problem, and most of the rebels' weapons are reported to consist of United States arms which have been captured by, sold or given to the rebel forces.

There is no way to distinguish pro- from anti-government sympathizers amongst the local populace. The tall, fair-skinned Americans are the only obvious intruders, a fact which gives eloquent credibility to the widespread charge that we are the new colonialists. To the Vietnamese who watch their country being ravaged and their people being mutilated by the air power and mysterious chemical agents which we have supplied, the idea that the United States may be using Vietnamese territory to achieve American objectives becomes increasingly convincing. Our protestations that we are fighting for liberty ring hollow when it is only by the force of United States support that the unpopular South Vietnamese governments have been able to achieve and retain power. Our exhortations that Communism must be defeated seem irrelevant in an area where other foes are much more tangible. More recently, our talk of introducing nuclear weapons awakens latent memories with racist overtones potentially more explosive than the A-bomb itself. U.N. Secretary General U Thant, himself a Burmese, even felt obliged to warn the United States how such a decision would be viewed by Asians. He said:

> Such action is sure to generate widespread resentment and bitter criticism, particularly from quarters which so far have not been very vocal, and have not been very outspoken regarding the situation in Southeast Asia. In 1945, when atomic bombs were dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, there was a widespread feeling in many parts of Asia that these deadly atomic bombs were dropped on Japanese cities because the Japanese were non-whites.

The American public has been intentionally victimized throughout this entire adventure. The genuine complexity of the situation has been made particularly unintelligible by distorted reporting and a partial blackout on news from the area, apparently at the instigation of Washington authorities. According to a recent New York *Times* editorial (July 29, 1964), "the Government's negative—indeed repressive and distorted—news policies obscured both the purposes and progress of the war. The public was not only misinformed by Government spokesmen [illegible]atable facts were withheld and the truth [illegible]rted." The shifting pronouncements and blatant contradictions of Secretary McNamara have exasperated members of the Senate as well as the press and the public. Optimism and gloom have played tag in official Washington views since early 1961. Troop cutbacks have been made, only to be reversed within a few months. McNamara's predictions, reiterated as recently as February 1964, of essentially total United States military withdrawal by 1965, have been replaced by an announcement (July 27, 1964) of a five thousand man increase in our Vietnam military mission and by talk of twenty more years of warfare. Similar contradictions can be found between the sympathetic support which rebel forces obviously receive from the rural populace throughout South Vietnam and the claim of Premier General Khanh that "the people have called for the war to be carried to the North."

Guerrilla insurgents can succeed only when the surrounding population provides them aid and cover, a fact which accounts both for the success of the rebel forces in the South and the failure of attempts to carry out subversion in the North. Speculating on the wisdom of United States-sponsored infiltration of the North, the New York *Times*' military specialist, Hanson Baldwin, said: "The population of North Vietnam is unlikely to be friendly." Actually, the commander of South Vietnam's Air Force announced at a press conference on July 22, 1964, in the presence of top-ranking United States officers, that combat teams have been infiltrated inside North Vietnam for at least three years, without success.

Massive aerial attack on North Vietnam, on the other hand, requires no popular support whatsoever. At the same press conference on July 22nd, Air Commodore Ky announced that thirty pilots had been specially trained to bomb North Vietnam. "We could go this afternoon," he said. "I cannot assure you that all of North Vietnam would be destroyed, but Hanoi would certainly be destroyed."

The extent of the direct involvement of the North in the insurgency activities has in fact been a subject of considerable disagreement among knowledgeable observers. As recently as March 1964, Pulitzer-Prize-winning reporter David Halberstam, of the New York *Times*, reported:

> The war is largely a conflict of Southerners fought on Southern land. No capture of North Vietnamese in the South has come to light.

By mid-1964 charges of actual intervention of North Vietnamese military forces in the Southern struggle were being heard with increasing frequency. Although not yet substantiated, should such reports in fact prove true they would certainly indicate a widening of the framework within which this civil war is being fought. Key United States leaders have admitted, however, that aerial bombardment of North Vietnam would, by itself, be unlikely to improve substantially the situation in the South.

There are also significant by-products which deserve serious consideration with respect to bombing North Vietnam. Such action would further fasten upon the United States the image of unprovoked destroyer of Asian peoples and their property. It would accelerate the conversion of Vietnamese Nationalists to pro-Communists, a shift which our obtuse policy has been accomplishing in the South for quite some time. Furthermore, such an attack would push North Vietnam firmly into the arms of China to which she would obviously have to turn for support. Thus we would accomplish for

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the Chinese the very objec which they have so far not achieved for themselv the expansion of Chinese power far south into the Indochina peninsula.

In their more candid moments our leaders argue that, ugly as the situation may be, United States prestige in Asia is at stake in South Vietnam and can be salvaged only by victory. Although it is true that our prestige has suffered seriously, it does not follow that any sort of conventional "victory" is likely or even possible. In such circumstances prudence may dictate that avoidance of further humiliating defeat is the best means of "saving face."

A fundamental consideration is needed of just what "victory" means in the Vietnamese context. The war is not a conventional one of armies and battlefields. Neither is it a simple struggle of international communism vs. capitalism, as some of our demagogic leaders assert. Nor yet is it merely the current installment of the historic struggle between imperial China and her small neighbors. Certainly both the ideological and the imperialistic factors are involved to a degree. Basically, the Vietnamese war is a civil conflict with a strong nationalistic base. There is little for foreigners to "win" in such a conflict, for, short of destroying perhaps a majority of the Vietnamese people, it is unlikely that we will ever succeed in moulding a Vietnam tailored to American desires.

It is pitiful and frightening that our leaders insist upon ignoring these domestic roots of the civil war in South Vietnam. We seem unable to realize that killing Vietnamese people and destroying their homes increases rather than reduces their hostility to us. Our utter failure to grasp this obvious fact was demonstrated by our former ambassador to Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, when he was asked upon his return to the United States how the war would end. He said:

> It will end when there aren't any more Viet Cong insurgents. That doesn't mean they're all dead. It means they've decided not to be Viet Cong any more. And the reason they decide not to be Viet Cong any more is that it's too dangerous—they're liable to be killed. (New York *Times*, June 28, 1964)

Even were our might to prevail in South Vietnam's civil war, the presence of China, with over a quarter of the world's people, would make futile the attempt to create a stable and peaceful Southeast Asia. We cannot ignore China's existence and its natural interest in any political settlement in that area. There is, of course, a school of thought which views Vietnam as merely one outpost in a strategic chain of installations which the United States is constructing for the purpose of meeting Red China head-on. Vast jet facilities and supporting bases, far surpassing conceivable requirements for actions restricted only to Vietnam, are being prepared there to complement similar installations in Thailand. In this view, Vietnam is only a rehearsal and staging area for the real confrontation which is yet to come. Ignoring the military futility of placing such crucial installations in a region likely to be so hostile as to render sabotage or capture by enemy forces almost inevitable, one is appalled by the cynicism of this attitude as well as by the horror of its immorality.

Many people are becoming increasingly restive over the situation. A number of our allies have attempted to disassociate themselves from our actions in South Vietnam. France has openly advocated neutralism for the Indochinese states and has accepted the fact that China must be recognized and dealt with as a power in the area if conditions are ever to be stabilized. Our efforts to convince our other NATO partners to support our Vietn olicy have met with little sympathy. The majority of Asian nations shy away from taking a positive stand on either side of the conflict, many of them maintaining relations with both Vietnams and avoiding public comment about the civil war. However, neighboring Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk, who has had phenomenal success with a neutralist policy, has long predicted a victory for the Vietnamese rebel forces. U Thant has said that "military methods will not bring about peace in South Vietnam," and he suggested that the Geneva agreements might profitably be revived. Here in our country, protest against the official policy in South Vietnam has been increasing as news reporting from Vietnam has fought itself somewhat free of the strictures imposed by the Department of Defense and as public opinion has begun to react to the frequent contradictions and sharp reversals in the Administration's own accounts of what is taking place.

The ever-increasing magnitude of our expenditures is also a growing cause of concern among both Administration supporters and opponents. Senator Dirksen, in predicting that the one and one-half million dollars of aid per day to South Vietnam would shortly rise to two million, complained that in South Vietnam itself: "We appear to have made no real progress." Other citizen groups have expressed abhorence at our country's so completely subsidizing and dominating the economy of another nation, including paying the salaries of its army. This is indeed a type of "invisible" colonialism which, nevertheless, becomes quite visible in Washington's outrage whenever the South Vietnamese government unilaterally decides to embark on a course of action of its own choosing.

In 1963 some seventeen thousand ministers of all faiths protested to President Kennedy against support of the dictatorial Vietnamese government and the immorality of our chemical-warfare tactics against the Vietnamese people. More recently five thousand college and university professors have presented a petition to the State Department asking that the Vietnamese war be ended and Vietnam neutralized.

In the United States Senate several Senators consistently protest "Secretary McNamara's war," although their statements are generally not reported by the mass media. Curiously, this group represents *both* Senators *from Alaska, one of the states most sensitive* to political developments in the Pacific region generally. Alaska's Senator Gruening recently declared:

> The time has come to cease the useless and senseless losses of American lives in an area not essential to the security of the United States. This is a fight which is not our fight, into which we should not have gotten in the first place. The time to get out is now, before the further loss of American lives.

Certainly for Americans or for any foreigners to plan and impose a peace policy on the Vietnamese people would be as presumptuous, as objectionable, and as foolhardy as has been our practice of imposing a war policy on them. Satisfactory terms upon which a settlement may be reached can be decided only by themselves, for this is basically a civil war with myriad nuances only dimly comprehended by outsiders. Indications are that the South Vietnamese people are interested primarily in ending the war. It is we who are most concerned about winning it. Unfortunately, the succession of United States-backed governments in South Vietnam has ruthlessly repressed open expression of such sentiments, and General Khanh has even staged demonstrations and attacks on the French Embassy to symbolize his people's alleged hostility to a neutralist solution. Buddhist leaders have been condemned for sug-

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gesting neutralization and politicians known to support neutralism are in exile or in prison. Under such conditions it is obvious that a genuine reflection of popular wishes can be obtained only when the United States decides to stand *aside* and *permit* all contending factions to vie for popular support.

Admittedly, if there is sufficient support among the people, Communist elements might well gain control of a freely elected goverment, a fact of life which we should be prepared to face. There is, however, considerable evidence that a genuinely representative South Vietnam government, whether Communist or non-Communist, would opt for peace and neutrality, perhaps under international guarantees. It is also likely that North Vietnam, or even a Communist-oriented, unified Vietnam, would welcome an opportunity to minimize its dependence on China, the historical "imperialist" of *Asia*. Consolidation of the complementary economies of North and South Vietnam would help to accomplish this by permitting the Southern rice surplus to fill the North's rice deficit, at the same time catering to the nationalistic passion which so dominates Vietnamese thought. The recent fissures in the Communist bloc suggest that nationalism will increasingly assert itself over monolithic Communism, and a unified or federated Vietnam would enjoy much greater maneuverability to pursue such a course.

The precise form which any negotiated solution might take can hardly be predicted at this time. Public statements by the National Liberation Front, spokesman for the bulk of the insurgent forces, concentrate on demands for a cessation of United States intervention in South Vietnam affairs. According to Georges Chaffard of *Le Monde*, the Front favors a neutral belt to include South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos and does not want South Vietnam to become dependent upon North Vietnam. Other rebel elements, more closely oriented toward North Vietnam, give high priority to unification of the country.

The *continuing* crisis in neighboring Laos cannot be settled until there has been a settlement in Vietnam, nor are our touchy relations with Cambodia likely to improve so long as we obstruct efforts to bring peace along her frontier. Cambodia has twice complained to the United Nations about United States violations of her border: first, charging that Americans participated in a bombing mission which killed 17 Cambodians, and second, charging us with the aerial spraying of destructive chemicals over Cambodian territory. Such "incidents" do us no good but great harm; they could even serve to ignite a major conflict.

The idea of reconvening the 1954 Geneva Conference which ended the French-Indochinese conflict has been revived periodically, most recently by U Thant (July 9, 1964). The United States response to this suggestion has been essentially that all the existing agreements are respected no purpose would be served by another conference.

Considerable doubt is cast on the sincerity of this response in view of the well known fact that some of the most blatant violations of the Geneva accords have been committed by the United States or with its encouragement. Probably the most crucial term of the Geneva Cease-fire Agreement was *the provision for nationwide* unifying elections to be held by June 1956. The South Vietnam government, correctly afraid that it would lose such an election, if for no other reason than its smaller population, adamantly refused to honor this provision in 1956, and has steadfastly continued to refuse to permit unification elections despite periodic demands for these elections by the North. (Both South Vietnam and the United States hide behind the technically correct claim that they never signed the Geneva agreements.) Other provisions of the Agreement prohibited the introduction into Vietnam any additional military personnel (Article 16) or armaments (Article 17) and forbade the establishment of new military bases (Article 18). By 1956 both North and South Vietnam had been found guilty of violating these conditions. The massive build-up of United States forces in 1961, including the construction of jet air bases, was all done in knowing violation of this Agreement.

Another approach has been that of General De Gaulle. He proposes that the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and France withdraw from Indochina and that a massive economic and technical aid program be substituted for the fighting. This proposal, and indeed the entire idea of taking the Vietnamese conflict to the conference table was summarily rejected by President Johnson (press conference, July 24, 1964) within 24 hours after the General suggested it. Such haste indicated a rigid and unthinking response.

Any course of action is risky, but almost none is more risky than the one we are following. As mature individuals Americans must realize that we cannot dictate to every corner of the globe, nor do we win respect for ourselves by brandishing our nuclear arsenal whenever we cannot have our way. Forces in existence before the discovery of North America as well as forces as fresh as post-World War II nationalism, are at work in the Vietnamese conflict. An American-backed, unrepresentative government can temporarily distort the relative strengths of these forces, but until they are allowed to assert themselves and to find their support among a free population, unchecked *guerrilla warfare*, accompanied by a political instability which cannot be restricted to Vietnam's border, will continue to sap United States energies and prestige, to irritate United States politics, both domestic and international, to aggravate the racial polarization of the world, and to stoke the flames of World War III.

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Quakers Hope to Alter U.S. Image in Viet Nam

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
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UNITED NATIONS, NY — The American Friends Service Committee is preparing to move into South Viet Nam with a youth - aid program they hope will create a new "American image" in that war-battered land.

Instead of seeing Americans in a military role, the ... organization hopes to show the young people of Viet Nam that Americans also want to help them build a better life.

Plans for the program were outlined by Stephen G. Cary of the American Friends Service Committee. The committee is one of many religious or civic organizations that maintains an office at the UN.

Cary, who is associate executive secretary of the committee, said the committee would be the first group of outside helpers volunteering to work under a Vietnamese agency.

The plan is to send in young American volunteers — both Quakers and non - Quakers — to work in rural areas. They will help build schools and teach.

Cary, who spent 11 weeks in South Viet Nam surveying the country's needs, says the program, which has been received favorably by administration officials in Washington, will begin modestly.

The Quakers will work through the Voluntary Youth Association of Viet Nam and side - by - side with the association's young members in the rural areas, sharing their meals and living quarters.

The Quakers already have launched an aid program to assist Vietnamese refugees, whose number run to 600,000. In past years they conducted programs to help Palestinian Arab refugees and to assist Algerians during the seven-and-a-half year war for independence.

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